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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 155. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 29 1913. ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th August	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th "	India ..	8000	Macedonia	10500
20th "	Arcadia ..	9000	.....	
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th "	Persia ..	8400	.....	
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8300	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mahsora	10500
21st "	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calcutta ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.		
To MARSEILLES.. Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 747-8	
" LONDON .. .. 627.or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792	

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually, on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan, via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	6th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Yasen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3755	7th Sep.	9th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	H. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	560	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA	1205,	Thu. 4th Sept.	9 a. m.	Direct.
LHASA	2185	Fri. 5th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. Kola, 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. Barjora, 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 4th September calling at Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept
†LINDULA	3358	" 18th "
*PENTAKOTA	3418	" 2nd October
†PUNDUA	3305	" 16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

†Calls at Lamoo Momoasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August, 1913.

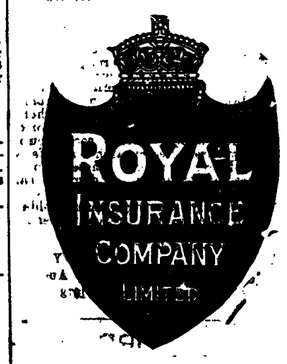
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

29th August, 1913.
161



FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME....£ 7,139,552

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MARINE PROFITS

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STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

100

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances o. Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

178

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BIGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £600,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
264 Acting Manager.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

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as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Re. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5. 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 2 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

981

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Beset by Spies. A story of some Incidents during the Russo-Japanese War. By James Blyth.
The Repence of Destiny. By S. Dinga.
The Red Mirage. By I. A. R. Wylie.
The Fighting Blade. By B. B. Marie Dix.
Gracechurch. By John Ayscough.
Rosalind in Arden. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
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Eldorado. A story of the Scarlet Pimpernel. By the Baroness Orzy.
The House of Sands. By L. M. Watt.
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The Second-Class Passenger and other stories. By P. Gibbon.
The Regent. A Five Towns Story of Adventure in London. By A. Bennett.
Sandy Married. D. Conyers.
The Opening Door. The Love Story of Hope Standish. By J. M. Forman.
A Lady of Spain. By G. B. Burgin.
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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

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RUBBER GOODS.

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THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

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Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

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WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

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BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—
Rs. a.
Per line 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0
CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

MSS. COPYING—Expert Typist undertakes to copy manuscripts during spare hours. Good shorthand writer. Terms moderate. Please apply K. L., c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER to give tution. Must know Latin. Apply Box No. 54, "Bombay Chronicle."
0390

WANTED—A Drawing Master for the Mission School, Budaun, on Rs. 30 per month. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED COMPOSITORS for news dept. Apply Box. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Cheap Golf Clubs and bag, suitable lady 5 ft. 8 in., good condition, not too heavy. Address Mrs. PEARSE, Fyzabad.

WANTED—AN IMPOSER for news dept. Previous experience essential. Apply Box 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A children's nurse early in September. Apply, giving references and stating pay required, to Mrs. G. S. HUSBAND, Rowbury's Hotel, Murree.

Oriental Motor Car Co., Lucknow.

NEW and Second-hand Cars, large up to date stock of accessories, oils, grease, carbide, Vulcanising, tyres, etc.

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WANTED at once a Graduate, competent in Mathematics, to teach the four highest classes for 3 months. Liberal salary. Apply to THE HEADMASTER, Bishop Parker Memorial High School, Moradabad.

WANTED—A LADY or a GENTLEMAN first class traveller for canvassing in States for a book. Experienced personc should apply mentioning the salary wanted—Khosla Bros. Lahore.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for Barwani Bank. The candidates must have Banking experience. Hindi knowing preferred. Apply with testimonials and lowest pay acceptable to the
Managing Director,
Barwani Bank.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by a competent Accountant, 7 years, practical experience in Joint Stock Companies and Banks. Will go upcountry. Excellent references. Age 25. Apply "M. C. L." c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit for Matriculation classes. Salary Rs. 50—5—90, or higher according to qualifications. Christian preferred.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Canadian Mission College, Indore.

WANTED an experienced Surveyor who knows Level and Theodolite work well. Past testimonials and salary required, to Narayanrao and Ruttonshaw, Contractors, Khardi Dist. Thana. Good salary to able man.
NARAYANRAO & RUTTONSHAW,
Contractors,

WANTED AT ONCE, A PROFESSOR of Mathematics for the Krishnachandra College, Hetampur. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, according to qualifications. Free Quarters and Prospects. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED—A Canvasser to call upon Head Masters in the United Provinces to push sale of School Books and Educational publications generally. Liberal terms will be offered to a man who has got influence or qualifications in this direction.
Apply RAI SAHIB M. GULAB SINGH & SONS. Educational Publishers and Printers, Lahore.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced English nurse for a baby two months old. Hills or Home in the Rains if satisfactory. Apply stating age and salary required together with references to Mrs. G. C. WEBSTER, Margherita, Upper Assam.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

WANTED Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Alwar State Medical Department, pay Rs. 30 with Rs. 10 allowance (which includes local and horse allowance) and free quarters. Applicants, who must not be over 30 years of age, ahouuld apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to STATE SURGEON, Alwar. Successful candidates must join at their own expense.

WANTED a good Butler, accustomed to taking entire charge of large establishment. Apply with references to—
PERSONAL ASSISTANT
To the Chief Commissioner,
Nagpur, Central Provinces.

WANTED a qualified Roorkee passed Sub-Overseer for the Pilibhit District Board. Salary Rs. 35 plus 15 horse allowance, with prospects. Applications with testimonials should reach the SECRETARY before the 10th September, 1913.

A MANAGER or Lady Manager is required for a small Hotel opening on 1st October. Please apply with copies of certificates and stating salary expected to PROPRIETOR, Hotel Concordia. Care of Bank of Upper India, Bareilly.

WANTED—A Shorthand Typist for September, October and November next. Pay Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to SPECIAL MANAGER, Awagarh, U. P.

FOR SALE—400 High Velocity Cogswell and Harrison Certus Rifle, only fired 400 rounds, with about 60 cartridges. In good condition, very accurate. Price Rs. 200. Apply CAPT. LARGE, 3rd Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A beautiful GARDEN, near Auranga river, Bulsar. Apply Box 500, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A second hand Bicycle, in good order. Apply Box 501, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—A quite new Bicycle. Best English make. "VAUXHALL." Just landed. Price Rs. 90. Apply to
D. MEHERWANJI & Co.,
20, Main Road, Girgaum.

FOR SALE—A FOX TERRIER BITCH—about 9 months old—offers to: Box 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A NEW BICYCLE. Best English make, Price Rs. 80. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there.
0355

TO BE LET—A small BUNGALOW, with outhouses and a large garden near Bulsar Railway Station. Apply Box 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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Bombay Chronicle

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Half-Yearly .....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.
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28. CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

S. S. "PENANG MARU" having arrived on the 28th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 29th August, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1913, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.
2. From that date the Punjab Mail will leave Bombay at 17-15 and arrive Delhi at 21-0. Between Delhi and Lahore the Up and Down Punjab Mails will run via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur. Passengers for the D. U. K. Railway will have to change at Delhi unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.
3. The 5 Down Punjab Mail train that starts from Bombay on the 30th August, 1913, will on arrival at Delhi Junction at 23 hours on 31st August, 1913, run to Lahore via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur instead of via the D. U. K. Railway. Passengers for stations on the D. U. K. Railway will have to change into the E. I. Railway train on arrival at Delhi Junction unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.
4. Further particulars can be obtained from sheet time tables exhibited at stations or from the undersigned.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 27th August, 1913. 262

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Morarji Premji, Mr. Jamnadas Premji and Bai Premkoro widow of Premji Khetsey have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office at 121 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Oart called "Paperow" with a bungalow stable huts and outhouses standing thereon situate at Bazar Road Mahim containing by admeasurement 4085, Square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 231 New No. 3893 Old Survey No. 101 New Survey No. 1-30 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5487. (1), 5487 (2), 5488 and 5489, and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2 and 3, bounded on the East by the Oart of Janardhan Gangadhar on the West by the Government Public Road, on the North by the Oart of Gunpatrao Sadashiv and on the South by the Oart of Lalji Vulle and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the vendors.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1913.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1913.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharampur; Lahore! Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar,

BETWEEN.
BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.		Stations.		To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-24
8-18	"	Bhopal	"	21-16
11-4	"	Bina	"	18-52
13-25	"	Jhansi	"	15-57
15-14	"	Gwalior	"	13-48
17-45	"	Agra Cantonment	"	11-14
18-41	"	Muttra	"	10-19
21- 0	"	Delhi	Arr.	8- 0
21-30	Dep.	Ghaziabad	"	7-35
22- 9	Dep.	Meerut Cantonment	"	5-59
23-10	"	Saharanpur	"	3-58
1-24	"	Ambalia Cantonment	Dep.	2-11
3-0	"	Ludhiana	"	23-44
5-18	"	Jullundur	"	22-37
6-24	"	Amritsar	"	21- 1
8-4	"	Lahore	"	20- 0
9-33	"	Rawalpindi	"	13-32
16-5	"	Peshawar Cantonment	"	8-48
20-13	Arr			

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7- 0
2-45	Arr.	Ambalia	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15	Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.				Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.		Arr.	14-20
16-20	Dep.	Orsi	Dep.	13-14
18-45	"	Cawnpore	"	11- 8
20- 0	Arr.	Lucknow	"	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Meesrs. Wamanrao Ramchandra Rele, Krishnarao Wamanrao Rele, Vinayakrao Wamanrao Rele, Yeswantrao Wamanrao Rele, Ramrao Wamanrao Rele the last four minors by their father the said Wamanrao Ramchandra Rele, Vasantrao Ramchandra Rele and Anandrao Ramchandra Rele have contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage charge lien lease easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the under-signed at their office at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at 1st Khateralli Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1257, and Old Survey No. 468 and New Survey No. 7563, together with the tenement or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street, No. 10, and D Ward No. 1008 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Khaterally lane on or towards the West by the Oart of Gurmukhraj Shikhanand on or towards the North by the house of Haripunt Govind and on or towards the South by the house of Juggonnath Bhutmull and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.
Dated, this 28th day of August, 1913.
BICKNELL MERWANJI, ROMER & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Kumar Shri Natversinhji a Student and a Bachelor of Bansda Hindu Prince.....Deceased.
Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Pratapsinhji of Bansda Hindu Prince living on the income of his property at present temporarily residing at Sirdar Griha near Crawford Market, without the Fort of Bombay, the brother of the said deceased.....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of Aug. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 21st day of August. 1913.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29th August 1913.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoils clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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Last two Nights
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SATAN—The Red Devil
and our present
Variety Programme.

We beg to announce
The Special Engagement
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Mr. G. GUISE
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Thursday and Friday,
who played the role of
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Shop in Sir D. M. Petit's Building, opposite the Oriental Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, the remaining surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. King & Co., Art Frame Makers, on account of their removing to new premises, consisting of valuable oil paintings, water colours, engravings, fancy goods, leather goods, jewel boxes, table ornaments, bird cages, night lamps, scents, soaps, cupboards, show cases, electric lights and fans, glass tumblers, looking glasses, pneumatic tyre, perambulators and motor cars, leather dressing cases, bird cages, scents by Yardly, shaving glasses, holdalls, etc.
In lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1913. 257

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1913, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white and grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards and chairs, tiled teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, bookstands, single and double almyrahs, partition screens, cottage, piano by Squire and Sons, London, phonographs, safes, etc.
On account of the Insurance Co., concerned—
23 cases nursery and 11 cases dinner biscuits.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Baboolbhoy Hassam of Crawford Market.
2 cases containing diaries, bells, gongs, chimes, and go-carts, etc.
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
Catalogues will be published.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1913. 251

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour.

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NAVY SERGE SUIT,
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Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Rawalpindi has had 2.36", Multan 0.17" and Ambala 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Delhi and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Temperature is lower than usual except in the extreme eastern districts, the deficiency being from 15° to 17° F. during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme western and north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad where day temperature is 14° F. below normal. Night temperature is in defect except at Karachi and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and fairly general in Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0.12", Rajkot 0.73", Bhavnagar-Para 0.40", Surat 0.10", Ahmedabad 0.13" and Deesa 0.51". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and Kathiawar; minimum temperature is below normal in west Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.32", Ratnagiri 1.00", Mormugao 0.83" and Karwar 0.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.16" and Belgaum 0.50". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure over lower Sind and Cutch has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, fairly general in Kathiawar and in the submontane and the south-western districts of the Punjab, and local in the Bombay Deccan. There has been a decrease in the rainfall in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Punjab. Another noteworthy feature is the heavy rain of 2.20" at Negapatam.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat, some showers in the Punjab, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 28th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARRA-						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	97.3	82.5	49	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	99.3	79.3	49	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	102.8	86.6	70	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.3	76.0	93	0.17	10.06	+5.71
Rawalpindi	76.4	68.6	86	2.36	?	?
Lahore	82.4	73.7	85	0.09	17.64	+5.35
Sirsa	90.8	75.0	65	..	15.78	+6.74
Ambala	95.5	74.9	85	0.10	28.17	+9.56
Delhi	95.0	78.8	64	..	12.80	—5.60
UNITED PROVIN-						
CES—						
Agra	96.0	78.0	60	..	6.99	—12.53
Mainpuri	94.8	..	74	..	8.91	—9.57
Jhansi	94.1	74.5	66	..	8.40	—18.92
Cawnpore	89.6	76.5	80	..	15.80	—9.02
Allahabad	90.6	78.0	67	..	19.42	—8.47
SIND AND RAJ-						
PUTANA—						
Jacobabad	90.1	75.8	91	..	2.35	+0.17
Karachi	82.5	75.0	86	..	12.01	+6.36
Ajmer	85.6	72.2	79	..	9.32	—6.32
Jaipur	92.7	71.1	69	..	11.42	—5.93
Kotah	88.6	72.6	68	..	14.16	—5.97
GUJARAT, KATH IAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.0	72.0	84	0.04	32.63	+21.40
Dwarka	79.8	77.2	89	0.12	15.74	+3.67
Veraval	81.6	77.3	84	..	24.36	+9.43
Rajkot	78.6	71.8	86	0.73	26.29	+5.11
Bhavnagar Para	86.0	73.8	84	0.40	31.78	+16.50
Surat	84.9	75.1	91	0.10	33.55	+1.04
Ahmedabad	86.1	73.7	94	0.13	28.21	+3.41
Deesa	75.3	68.9	90	0.51	32.78	+13.32
Neemuch	82.9	65.5	86	..	21.82	+0.92
Indore	82.1	67.1	88	0.02	35.18	×12.71
CENTRAL PRO-						
VINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	72.3	83	..	27.08	—14.28
Saugor	84.3	69.1	81	..	20.98	—12.85
Hoshangabad	86.1	70.3	93	..	33.97	—1.25
Khandwa	88.2	71.1	84	..	32.94	+12.88
Akola	89.2	71.0	73	..	21.12	—0.32
Amraoti	87.8	71.3	81	..	29.78	+7.54
Nagpur	89.6	72.8	72	..	40.07	×6.56
Chanda	89.5	75.5	79	..	40.85	+4.34
Raipur	85.7	75.6	76	..	31.21	—3.97
KONKAN						
Bombay	88.9	75.7	84	0.32	62.86	+6.56
Ratnagiri	85.3	73.9	90	1.00	63.75	—18.01
Mormugao	85.5	73.7	86	0.33	77.17	0.74
Karwar	83.7	73.0	86	0.40	79.97	—17.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDE-						
RABAD—						
Malegaon	87.4	67.1	75	..	11.43	—0.94
Ahmednagar	85.6	65.0	96	0.16	17.96	+7.08
Poona	82.5	67.8	84	0.08	21.65	+6.32
Sholapur	92.3	66.6	77	0.07	10.67	—2.98
Bijapur	89.2	69.3	76	..	8.80	+0.96
Belgaum	75.3	65.5	100	0.50	30.65	—2.37
Aurangabad	84.9	66.5	81	0.06	16.63	+0.17
Nizamabad (Indar)	88.4	72.2	73	..	33.54	+8.93
Hyderabad	87.8	70.2	76	..	12.76	—3.78
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	72.8	93	0.53	73.83	—22.50
Calicut	88.8	74.1	91	0.45	64.17	—16.36
Cochin	84.7	75.7	82	0.07	63.14	—0.08
Colombo	85.5	77.0	82	..	12.50	—3.42
MADRAS. (EX- CLUDING MA- LABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	78.2	65	0.01	7.31	—9.72
Bellary	96.0	73.3	58	..	3.07	—2.77
Cuddapah	97.0	76.5	67	..	5.42	—7.16
Madras	94.0	81.0	64	..	3.94	—6.45
Bangalore	84.8	64.8	80	..	9.36	—2.66
Coimbatore	91.9	70.3	57	..	2.58	—1.15
Trichinopoly	100.1	78.3	57	..	1.95	—3.09
Negapatam	94.7	86.7	91	2.20	6.66	+0.07

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The disturbed conditions in north-west India are passing away and rainfall has been lighter in Gujarat, Punjab and Kashmir. Both monsoon currents are weak but formation of a depression appears to be progressing in the north of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, south-west Punjab, Gujarat and Konkan; fairly general in Orrisa, Behar, east and north Punjab, Kashmir and Malabar; and local in Upper Burma, west of United Provinces and Bombay-Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in Bengal, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, east Rajputana, Mysore, south-east Madras, and on north Madras coast.

Mergui and Rangoon report two inches; Tavoy four; Moulmein one and half; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, Myitkyana and Dibrugarh one; Cherrapunji four; Jalpaiguri one and half; Cuttack one; Naya Dumka, Bareilly and Sialkot three quarters; Rawalpindi two; Murree one; Khushab and Cherat a half; Gulmarg two; Fort Sandeman a quarter; Mount Abu three-quarters.

Forecast:—A further decrease of rainfall in North-west India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Aug. 29.

776. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

777. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

778. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 2nd Fox. at 6.45 P.M. II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will Paradeon Wednesday at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

779. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 1st Proximo, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 3rd Prox. at 7. 30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

780. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on Sunday 31st August. Distances. 700 Yards. 500Yards. 400 Yards. Figure 4.

781. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will give a lecture on the 2nd September 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.
Subject.-March on Vienna and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November, 1805 inclusive.
All Officers and members of the volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.
II. Musketry.—A Musketry Course for Volunteer Officers will commence on Monday the 1st Prox. daily except Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Armoury at 7. A.M. Officer conducting the Classes.-Captain W. D. S. Brownrigg, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

During the week ending 26th August 1913 there was good rain in parts of Surat, Thana, Kanara, Cutch and Kolhapur, moderate in parts of Gujarat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi and slight elsewhere. More rain is required in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Transplantation was in progress in some places. The standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Thar and Parkar and by insects in parts of Thar and Parkar, Sukkur and Dharwar; they were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kalhapur, and owing to excessive moisture in Mahi Kantha; elsewhere they were in good condition. The fodder-supply was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water-supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains, though high, are steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 39
Gujarat	14 to 26
Konkan	23 to 34
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	34 to 44

Number on gratuitous relief for the week ending 23rd August were 440 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·798
Temperature of Air	degrees	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76 4
Dew Point	,,	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		6·3
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do.		75·7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW, SSW, S
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	163
Fall of Rain	inches	0·34
Total fall during month		3·4
Total fall during year		62·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 28th August		0·01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their compasses:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th August 1913 was 29·988 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	f. in.
Fri.	29	m 9	32	27 0
		9	13 a	25 7
Sat.	30	m 10	15	28 1
		10	13 a	26 10
Sun.	31	m 10	56	29 0
		11	4 a	28 0
Mon.	1	m 11	36	29 7
		11	52 a	28 10
Tues.	2	m 0	15 a	29 10
		m 0	39	29 4
Wed.	3	0	53 a	29 7

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	29		38 38 a	19 8
		m	3 19	16 0
Sat.	30	m	4 20 a	18 3
		m	4 10	15 4
Sun.	31	m	5 0 a	16 11
	Sept.	m	4 57	14 11
Mon.	1	m	4 39 a	15 9
		m	5 42	14 11
Tues.	2		6 18 a	14 11
			6 26	15 5
Wed.	3	a	6 58 a	14 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29. (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57 m
30. (Sat.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56 m
31. (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55 m
Sept. 1. (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54 m
2. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 53 m
3. (Wed.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47 m. A. M. New Moon, September 1st, 2h. 8 m. A. M. First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35 m. P. M. Full Moon, 15th, 9 m, P. M.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, August 27.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,
Rs. 47,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2,30,000 were allotted to Bombay. } Rs.50,00,000
Rs. 70,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1-32 (Min. Rate) received 98 per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 1-32 (Min. Rate) received 98 per cent.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Average rates of allotment Calcutta — Bombay —
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. } Rs. 40,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week. Rs. 60,00,000

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY.

A Meeting of Volunteers will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Sheth Damodardas G. Sukhadwala will preside. Mr. N. G. Welinker, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and others have kindly consented to speak. All the volunteers who have registered their names and friends and sympathisers of the movement are requested to attend the meeting.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 27.

Consols 2½ %	74
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24
Rentes 3 %	88⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20 44⅛
Bar Silver spot	27-7-16
,, 2 months hence	27⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64
Exchange on India 30 d/s. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 29/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£ 250,000
2½ % India Stock (sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	4⅝
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅝
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9½
Interest day to day loans	2½
,, 7 day market loans	2½

OMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

28th August 1913.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained in a weak state to-day and witnessed a smart drop owing to weak advises from Calcutta. The Market opened at Rs. 95-14-6 gradually declined and touched Rs. 95-10-6 but finally closed at Rs. 95-11 for 29th August delivery. A fair amount of business was booked to-day. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about anna half less.

Ready paper was placed at Rs. 96-2.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a feeble tone to-day and a further drop was noticed in almost all sorts of shares save Fazals and Davids. The latter received a strong support from the Bull operators owing to the declaration of a better dividend (Viz. Rs. 20) and as a consequence these shares obtained a rise of about Rs. 20.

Davids opened at Rs 577-8, touched Rs. 590 but closed at Rs. 586-4 for both September and October.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 638-12.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,435.

Swadeshi to Rs. 1,587-8 and Nagpoor to Rs. 2,090 for September.

Currimbhai changed hands at prices varying from Rs. 255 to Rs. 260 Colabas were placed at Rs. 1,490.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined to Rs. 1,060.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares receded to Rs. 84 and Deferred to Rs. 168.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 186.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 28.

Further decreases are shown in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal and the percentage stands now at 37 as against 38-42 last week and 41-42 a fortnight ago. The rate of interest on demand loans has been raised to five per cent.

In exchange market there are only a few banks which are willing to sell bills at three months at 1s. 4-9/32d. but six months mail bills can be readily placed at 1s. 4 15/32d Telegraphic transfers are quoted here at 1s. 4-1/32d. Paper has been done to-day at Rs. 95-12 and Rs. 95-11 for the forward position, cash being mentioned at Rs. 95-13 and Rs. 95-14.

In the share market the area of business was slightly extended, but the sums involved are still on a very light scale.

In the jute market there is a good deal of speculative buying and selling due to the uncertainties of the new crops and seems unlikely that any steady business will ensue until values recede and until the final official forecast is published next month.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 27.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady-quie	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm	
Tone of Manchester Market:—More biz doing.	
Mid. Americans	6·84 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·65 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 12·21 October 12·02.	
New York Official noon call August 12·25 October. 12·10.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 12·06 October 12·03.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	quiet
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	2,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6·56	6·60
A. O.	6·48	6·53
O. N.	6·45	6·50
N. D.	6·41	6·47
D. J.	6·41	6·47
J. F.	6 41	6 45
F. M.	6 43	6·47
M. A.	6·44	6·50
A. M.	6·45	6·50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·58	6·56
S. O.	6·50	6·48
O. N.	6·47	6·45
N. D.	6·42	6·41
D. J.	6·42	6·41
J. F.	6·43	6·41
F. M.	6·44	6·43
M. A.	6·46	6 44
A. M.	6·47	6 45
M. J.	6·48	6 46

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, August 27.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards 16 by 15	8-8½
,, 44-in. 36-38½ yards 9 lbs.	9-1½
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	9-3
Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	10-0½

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	
Day's Exports to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Aug. 12 39 Previous closing price 12·18.	
Futures at New York Oct. 12·19. Previous closing price. 11·96.	

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short-covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·55 Previous price 12·45.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12-3-16 Previous price 12 3-16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 12·75 Previous price 12·99.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·14 Previous price 11·96.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-86
Silver Commercial bars	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Aug. 28.

The American market with unwavering tendency is again higher to-day. The most vital question of supply of American cotton is now the topic which absorbs the attention of the textile trade of the world. Unfortunately the spinners of American cotton are not well fortified by ample supplies as there was an apprehensive feeling of Legislation to kill the cotton futures system still pending in the United States Senate. But the rise is caused by serious and irreparable damage by prolonged drought in Texas and Oklahoma. We believe that this prolonged and severe drought would of course cut deep into the size of the American crop. Texas produces nearly 27.5 per cent., and Oklahoma 6.5 per cent., of the total American crop. So cotton on its own merit will still seek higher level, as water seeks its own; let the general trading public be convinced that the supplies of cotton which the world demands from America are inadequate. Men with great vision in the trade are confident of much higher prices. It is truly said in the cotton world that men with vision are dominant. Muster your ideas about the supply of cotton, for ideas germinate clear vision with two healthy eyes. We leave it to the bears to work out this interesting problem in mathematics a demand approximating 15,000,000 bales to be satisfied out of a growth which seems to be assuredly less than 14,000,000 bales with a carrying over of only 900,000 bales. So a moderate crop with good trade and with clear political horizon in Europe is surely worth much more than 6½d. per lb.

The Census Bureau makes the present crop for the season that will end with the end of this week 14,000,863 bales and estimates the world's production of cotton in 1912 21,817,000 against 22,151,000 in 1911.

The local market for actuals is also very strong. Stocks of Bengals and Westerns cotton are exhausted, hence, Kathiawar is under request at high rates by local spinners. Exporters are quiet as holders of actuals owing to small stocks are very firm. F. G. Broach are quoted at the close of the day Rs. 241 and Good Broach at Rs. 297.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	241	..	..	Jan. 25th 1914
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	252	..	..	25 1 14
Do.	254	..	..	Dec. 25, 13.
Do.	257	..	..	Nov. 25, 13.
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	249	..	..	Jan. 25, 14.
M. G. Khandeish	267	257	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingenghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	284	..	..	Jan 25, 14.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	260	..	..	Sept. 25th 1913.
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	296	Mar. 25th 1914.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	271	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	276	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	281	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	299	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	281	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
G. G. do.	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	Jan, July	13⅓	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	66-8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,740
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½ %	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6⅔	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6⅔ %	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50.	Jan-July	9 %	62-8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 %	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 %	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 %	23
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 %	40
(New issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 %	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 %	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct. April	16 %	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 %	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7 %	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb. Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5 %	86
National Bank of India £12	Sep, Mar	14 %	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct		25	920
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M. Co	..	..	30	720
Bombay United	May-Nov		25	537½
Century	Apl.-Oct.		12	295
Central India	May-Nov		55	2,090
China	Mar.-Sep.		50	705
Chinoi silk	..	..	20	305
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar-Sep.		50	1,492-8
Coronation Mills	Mar -Sep.		Nil.	440
Connaught	do.		Nil.	190
Coorla	April		40	650
Cresent	Mar-Sep.		8	135
Currimbhoy	do.		12-8	260
David	May-Nov		20	586-4
Edward Sassoon	..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	..	25	485
Empress	Mar.-Sep.		..	140
Fazulbhoy	May		20	638-12
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.		60	1,575
Finlay Mills	..	..	15	340
Gold Mohur	..	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.		45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.		15	475
Hyderabad	do.		60	1,525
Imperial Cotton	do.		Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	4	110
Indian Manufacturing	do.		40	500
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.		60	998
Indore Malwa	Dec.		6	152
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.		Nil	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.		6½	137
Jewraj Baloo	May		16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec		25	900
Khatao	May-Nov		45	1,300
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug.		25	790
Lakshmi Cotton	April		60	1,305
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec		75	1,435
Madras United	June-Dec		60	2008
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.		50	3,055
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Gocouldas	Apl.-Oct.		115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.		9	235
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.		35	1,456
Phoenix	Jan.-July		7½	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	390
Ripon	do.		Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April		Yr.50	825
Sassoon Silk	do.		Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec		250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.		..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov		45	1,390
Sun	Oct.		..	120
Surat Rice Mill	May		15	220
Swan	New O		12½	290
Swadeshi	May-Oct.		50	1,607-8
Textile	Apl.-Oct.		60	1,430
Union Mill	..	..	Nil.	135

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ISLAMPUR DACOITY CASE.

VALUE OF CO-ACCUSED'S EVIDENCE.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

KING EMPEROR vs. GAUDAPA SUBLINAPPA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd of Bijapur, who found all the accused guilty under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

The facts of this case have already been fully reported in this paper. In January 1913, a dacoity had taken in the house of a wealthy money lender at Islampur. Rs. 7,000 in cash and about Rs. 2,000 worth of ornaments were taken. None of the dacoits were recognized when they entered the house. Those in the house were terrorized, beaten, tied up and blind-folded by thos dacoits. There was no direct evidence whatever against any of the accused.

This was in a legal aspect, a very singular case. There was no question of fact in the whole case. The only question was the legal effect of the case against each individual accused. The question was whether confessions by co-accused might be considered in any circumstances whatever. The case was argued in the last week. Their Lordships delivered their judgments yesterday. Justice Heaton said that he was in favour of confirming the convictions of the eleven accused, though there was no independent evidence to corroborate the confessions of the co-accused on whose evidence, the convictions were mainly based in the Lower Court. Justice Shah however, was of a different opinion as regards the accused Nos. 4, 9, 10, and 11, and therefore the case would be referred with regard to those accused to a third Judge. Confessions were admissible in evidence if they were confessions under the provisions of the Evidence Act, and had not offended against such provisions, and if they were substantially true statements.

Justice Shah said that he was bound by the decisions of this Court, and he also observed that the decisions of the Madras and the Calcutta High Courts were consistently in favour of the view that the accused should not be convicted on purely uncorroborated confessions of co-accused. Though such confessions could be taken as evidence against co-accused, they did not form evidence sufficient to convict the accused. Therefore he could set aside the convictions of the accused Nos. 4, 9, 10, and 11.

ABKARI ACT PROSECUTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR vs. JHINA NATHA.

The accused in this case was charged with possessing illicit liquor and materials and apparatus for manufacturing liquor and with having thereby committed offences under Section 43 (a) and (h) of the Bombay Abkari Act.

He was tried before the Second Class Magistrate of Borsad, who found him guilty, because, three empty bottles had been found in his house, one or two of which smelt of liquor and mowda flowers. Two bottles containing liquor were also discovered in the yard of the accused's house. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to suffer in the aggregate 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The convictions and sentences were confirmed in appeal by the sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kaira.

The accused came to the High Court in its Provincial Jurisdiction. Their Lordships after hearing Mr. G. N. Thakore on behalf of the accused granted the rule.

OFFENCE OF DACOITY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR v. KOYA JETHA.

This was an appeal filed by the appellant who was convicted of the offence of dacoity under Section 395 I. P. C. and sentenced to two years' rigorous inprisonment. The facts are briefly these:—On the night of 8th October, 1912, a party of five persons, three of whom were to Boras, one a police-constable and one tonga-driver were proceeding in a tonga from Dokar to Kapadwanj when they were beaten and robbed by seven or eight persons. In the scuffle that ensued, the police constable lost his umbrella and some articles of dress. About a month after this, the constable with some other persons searched the house of the appellant where they found one old waterproof, umbrella, having 16 iron bars and worth about twelve annas only, which the constable said resembled the one he had lost in the fight. The constable and the tonga-driver sworo that the appellant was one of the dacoits while the three Borahs were not able to identify him. Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Advatia granted the rule.

TRAVELLING ON FOOTBOARD OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

ADHU RAUJI GASSA vs. BHIWA RAOJI.

The accused in this case was convicted by Mr. Cross, City Magistrate of Poona, under Section 118 of Act IX of 1890, viz travelling on the foot board of a Railway carriage in motioo, or otherwise improperly travelling on a Railway, and was fined Rs. 10 or in default 15 days' simple imprisonment.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in this paper. The complainment said that the accused got on the foot-board after the train started and was speaking to a passenger. A constable shouted to the accused to get down, but the accused would not. The train got up speed. The carriage in question was the last third class carriage and near the brake van. The train went to the whole length of the platform and the accused only got off after the platform ended. The accused then ran away. The Magistrate said "such acts are frequent and are so dangerous that they must be stopped. These servants of confectioners have the right to go on to the next station to recover their dues. If the accused wanted to recover his dues he should have got into a carriage and gone on, and if he chose to ride on the foot-board he did so as a passenger without any right to do so. I find him guilty."

Their Lordships after hearing the pleaders set aside the conviction and sentence. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment said that the accused was convicted in that case under Section 118 of the Indian Railway Act on the ground that he was a passenger at the time when he remained on the foot-board of the Railway carriage even though warned to leave it. On a careful reading of Sections 68, 69, 113, 177, 118, and 120, he had come to the conclusion that the word passenger in the Section was used in a restricted sense of denoting a person, who without the permission of a railway servant, entered any carriage for the purpose of travelling therein as a passenger. On the facts found, he was unable to say that the accused in the case entered the carriage for any such purpose. That being a penal Section, it should be construed strictly. It might be that persons other than passengers ought to be prohibited from resorting this dangerous practice of being on the foot-board while the train was in motion; but it was open to secure the necessary prohibition by an appropriate rule under Section 47 of the Railway Administration. It was not suggested in the present case that the Railway Administration concerned had framed any such rule which would make it penal for the present accused to do what he was found to have done. He would therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine to be refunded, if paid. Justice Heaton said that he concurred. He would only add that not only did the accused not enter the carriage for the purpose of travelling, but that he had no intention of doing that. He thought therefore that he was not a passenger within the ordinary meaning of that word, and he could not see that he was a passenger within any special meaning as indicated by the railway Act.

Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE

APPLICATION FOR PROBATE.

(Before Justice Davar.)

ABDULLA ABDUL REHMAN AND ANOTHER, PLAINTIFFS .....(Petitioners),

vs.

MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN, Defendant (Caveator).

This is a petition for the probate of the last will and testament of Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed, deceased.

The plaintiffs state that the above-named Abdul Rehman died in Bombay on the 24th January 1913, leaving a will dated the 20th May 1912. The plaintiffs are two of the executors according to the tenor thereof, the third executor having renounced his executorship.

The deceased left property of the value of Rs. 1,22,783. Deducting therefrom the amount of Rs. 48,717 for debts due by the deceased, the net total value of the property is Rs. 74,065.

The said deceased left him surviving as his only next of kin his two sons, Abdulla and Mahomed, and his widow Hanifabai, according to the law applicable to Cutchi Memons.

Against the grant of probate Mahomed Abdul Rahim has filed a caveat. He states that his father was suffering from paralysis and was not in a position to sign any document, nor was he in a fit state of mind to make a testamentary disposition of his property.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Pirbhai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jafferbhai and Mr. Gadgil for the defendants.

His Lordship granted probate to the petitioners and dismissed the caveat with costs.

Attorneys for the Petitioner: Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the Caveator: Messrs. Maneklal and Tyabji.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

APPLICATION FOR PROBATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JIWANDAS DOONGERSEY AND ANOTHER *vs.* JIWIBAI, WIDOW OF GARDHANDAS RANCHHODAS.

This is a petition for probate of the nuncupative will and testament of Amratbai, widow of Ranchoddas Karsondas of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, who at the time of her death resided at Jamkandorna in the territory of H. H. The Jamsaheb of Navanagar.

The petition states that the above-named Amratbai died on the 7th December 1911 at Jamkandorna. She left property in Bombay, but no written will of hers has been found. On the 5th December 1911, however, the deceased made a declaration before 2nd petitioner Kalidas Jutha, who is the cousin of the deceased, and Devkarbai, the mother of the deceased. The said declaration was intended to be of a testamentary nature and the petitioners are the executors according to the tenor of the said nuncupative will. The assest are stated to be under the value of Rs. 13,900.

The decreased Amaratbai surviving, her as her next of kin according to Hindu Law, her mother Devkarbai and Jivibai, widow of Gordhandas Ranchhoddas. The step-son of the deceased having been married according to the Asura form of marriage, the said Devkarbai is her sole heir according to Hindu Law.

CAVEAT FILED.

Against this petition for probate Jivibai, the widow of Gordhandas, has filed a caveat. She affirms that when her mother-in-law died, she was away on a pilgrimage to Mathura. She doubts the genuineness of the declaration and alleges that the same has been set up by the petitioners in collusion with Devkarbai. She denies the several statements made in the petition and asks that the alleged will be proved in solemn form of law.

Mr. Davar and the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bhabha (for Mr. Davar) asked for a decree by consent to the effect that the money bequeathed to the charitable object of feeding the poor be diverted to augment the funds of the Bhathias Orphanage.

His Lordship having a doubt as to whether he could make such a decree, suggested that the suit might be allowed to be dismissed and the arrangement betwen the parties might then be recorded.

Mr. Bahadurji submitted that his Lordship could dismiss the petition and the caveat and grant Letters to the Administrator-General.

His Lordship passed an order dismissing the petition and caveat and issuing Letters to the Administrator-General. Costs of the plaintiff as between attorney and client and the costs of the defendant as between the party and party to be paid out of the estate. The terms agreed to between the parties and under which they agree to the above order are recorded in terms signed by counsel and handed in.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bhimji and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Soonderdas and Co.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE CONSENT DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

CHANDRAPRABHAVATI *v.* GOURDHANLALJI MAHARAJ AND ORS.

The plaintiff had filed a suit against the defendant and others for the setting aside of a consent decree to which she was a party on the ground that she was a minor at the time of the decree and on other grounds. In that suit a consent decree was passed whereby the 1st defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000, every two months by way of maintenance. The 1st defendant had, in respect of this amount payable to the plaintiff claimed exemption from payment of income tax from the Income Tax Collector. The Collector had exempted the 1st defendant and had demanded the Income Tax from the plaintiff. The plaintiff now moved the Court for an order that the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay the Income Tax and that the first defendant should not claim the exemption he had claimed.

Mr. Binning appeared in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. Bahadurji showed cause against the notice.

Mr. Binning said that ever since 1907 the first defendant had been paying the Rs. 500 payable to the plaintiff free of Income Tax and the consent decree was taken on that understanding. The first defendant ought therefore to pay the tax on the amount and not the plaintiff. His Lordship, without calling upon Mr. Bahadurji, held that the order asked for was in such a form that his Lordship felt he had no power to make it. This was a matter entirely between the plaintiff and the Income Tax Collector. His Lordship, therefore discharged the notice. His Lordship, however, made no order as to costs, as his Lordship felt that the first defendant was not in a spirit consistent with the consent decree.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

Attorneys for the first defendant: Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

DEOLALI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIVALA *v.* JAMSETJI MERWANJI WADIA.

The further hearing of this appeal was resumed yesterday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad (for the appellant) read a portion of the evidence of Mr. Arnold regarding the position of the signal near the crossing where the accident took place.

Chief Justice: We are perfectly satisfied after reading the evidence of experts that the Judge is right in holding that the accident was caused by the defendant's hurrying over the rails at the crossing without noticing whether there was a straight road in front of him.

Continuing Mr. Setalwad said that accepting that finding of the Judge in the lower Court, was it possible to call it gross negligence? If their Lordships came to the conclusion that he drove headlong without seeing that there was a straight road before him, then it was certainly negligence.

Chief Justice: That's the conclusion we have formed and that is what the learned Judge in the lower Court has found also.

Continuing Mr. Setalwad said that he would then speak about the question of damages.

Mr. Setalwad then explained to their Lordships by means of human bones how the accident caused to Mr. Jamsetji Wadia (the plaintiff) by the fall from the motor-car fractured and dislocated that particular portion of his hip-bone. The plaintiff need not have gone to London for treatment. He was getting the best treatment available in Bombay at Dr. Masina's Hospital. When the plaintiff went to London for treatment Dr. Bayes of the King's College Hospital actually said that a socket was being formed. But afterwards the plaintiff, instead of resting, got an operation performed by Dr. Barker, which operation was called a heroic one by Dr. Bayes Barrow. That operation actually retarded the formation of that socket and thus the plaintiff had to wait for a long time for the formation of that socket again.

Chief Justice: I understand your case is that the plaintiff ought not to have undergone the expenses of the voyage to London and the doctors there.

Mr. Setalwad: Yes, my Lord.

Continuing Mr. Setalwad said that there was every material here and they knew everything that was worth knowing about the dislocation of the hip-bone and the natural formation of the socket. They (the defendant) did approach Dr. Masina and he said that he would not give evidence unless he was allowed to examine the plaintiff (Mr. Wadia) again. The learned Judge in the lower Court did not allow us to call Dr. Masina when they applied to his Lordship. His Lordship then said that the examination of one doctor (Dr. Street) was sufficient and there was no need to call Dr. Masina. The fact remained that they (the defendant) wanted to call Dr. Masina and they were not allowed to do so.

Chief Justice: You could have subpœnaed Dr. Masina and called him.

DR. MASINA NOT CALLED.

Mr. Setalwad said that they could have done so; but it was really that the plaintiff ought to have called Dr. Masina.

Chief Justice: I suppose what he (the plaintiff) is entitled to is reasonable medical charges.

Mr. Setalwad said that that was what he (plaintiff) was entitled to. The plaintiff as he was situated ought not to have proceeded to London for cure just as any rich man would proceed there for a slight complaint. His (plaintiff's, going to London made the cure worse.

Chief Justice: Is there any evidence that he was made worse?

Mr. Setalwad: The operation of Dr. Barker retarded the formation of the socket.

AWARD EXCESSIVE.

Continuing he said that the sum of Rs. 38,000 given by the lower Court was excessive. They ought not to have been held liable for the plaintiff's board and lodging for six months in Bombay and London. Mr. Setalwad dealt with each item, such as steamer fare, servant's pay, &c., separately and submitted that in each item the expenses allowed by the Judge were really more than they ought to have been. On many of these items the Judge would not allow cross-examination on the ground that it was waste of time. Under the circumstances any counsel of self-respect would not continue any further cross-examination. Taking the items as they appeared on the record some of the item were very excessively charged, and allowed by the learned Judge. The second item allowed by the learned Judge was that of Rs. 10,000 for pain and suffering. That amount was a very extravagant amount to allow. A sum of Rs. 5,000 only was allowed by the Court in Keshavji Essa v. G. I. P. Ry., 6, Bom., L. R., p. 673. There was no reason why it should be doubled in this instance. The next item allowed is Rs. 20,000 for loss of income. That was allowed on the footing of the income being Rs. 450 per month.

Chief Justice: We would like to hear you, Mr. Advocate-General on some of the items, viz., £103 for hotel charges, barber's expenses, clothing and miscellaneous expenses, &c.

Mr. Strangman (for the respondent) submitted that there was no argument whatsoever advanced on behalf of the defendant regarding the plaintiff's expenses. He was perfectly ready that the plaintiff should be cross-examined on these items. Looking to his condition all these extra expenses should be allowed.

(Mr. Strangman then dealt with these items separately and said that they were properly allowed.)

The hotel bills must have been heavy because the plaintiff had his meals in his room.

After Mr. Strangman finished his arguments for the respondent his Lordship the Chief Justice intimated that they would deliver their judgment in writing.

Solicitors for appellant: Payne and Co.

Solicitors for respondent: Captain and Vaidya.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HEARING OF APPEAL REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

NAGINDAS R. SHROFF V. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. JusticeMacleod. One Ranchhonedas Vithaldas died in December 1909, leaving a will, in Gujrati. He left property of the value of eight lakhs of rupees. By his will the deceased provided, that after the death of his deceased son's wife Bai Jivkore, the income of a house at Bhiwada belonging to the deceased was to be used for the purpose of feeding *sadhus*. The deceased also set apart a bungalow of his at Mahalaxmi to be used for feast purposes by High Class Hindus. He further directed his son, Nagindas, to invest Rs.5,000 in Government Promisory Notes and use the income thereof on the Puja of Mahadevji. The deceased gave his own dwelling house at Bhuleshwar to his son Nagindas for his life and after Nagindas's death the income of that house was to go to feed the infirm and sick. Jivkore died subsequently. Nagindas had been in possession and management of the plaintiffs. The Advocate-General called upon Nagindas to take steps to carry out the charities, but Nagindas claimed that the properties being ancestral, his father had no right to make the will. The Advocate-General, therefore, sued Nagindas for a declaration that the properties were validly dedicated to charity and for accounts and for a scheme for the administration of the charities.

The defendant contended that the Mahalaxmi house and the money to the credit of the Dharinada account were not validly dedicated to charity.

DEDICATION TO CHARITIES.

His Lordship held that there was a valid dedication to charity both of the Mahalaxmi house and of the Dharinada account. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff. His Lordship ordered also that the defendant would have to account in terms of para (c) of the prayer, and produce Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000, or sufficient cash to purchase the Government Promissory Notes. The matter was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts and framing a scheme.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Mulla appeared for the appellant-defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman and Mr. Kanga appeared for the respondent-plaintiff. Mr. Strangman raised a preliminary objection that the appellant being in contempt ought not to be heard. He had committed contempt, because he did not take any notice of the orders made, has not yet deposited Rs. 5,000 with the Commissioner and has not brought in his accounts. Mr. Mulla submitted that that was so; but the reason was that this item of Rs. 5,000 was the item which had been challenged in the decree under appeal. If it was a question of contempt, no time was specified within which to pay up the money.

Chief Justice: You disregarded the order of the Court.

Mulla:—I submit I am entitled to go on unless I am in contempt.

Mr. Mulla read a passage from Oswald on contempt page 247 and cited Hill v. Bissel. 3. M. O. S. He submitted that the first question was whether this Court had power to refuse to hear him. Mr. Strangman in reply read a passage from Daniel's Chancery Practice page 724.

MONEY TO BE PAID IN.

Their Lordshipss' order was that they would refuse to hear the appeal unless the money was paid in and accounts were filed within a week's time. If such money was not brought in or accounts filed within that time, the appeal shall be dismissed.

Solicitors for appellant:—Mulji and Thakaredas.

Solicitors for respondent:—Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR BOARD FRIDAY, 29TH OF AUGUST. 1913.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

15-13-835-12—Dubash & Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail. Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betaji Maharaj. Sunderdas &. Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. & Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Maneeklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Hiralal & Co. Smetham B. & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Earmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P & P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K. & Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rogers Mathias De Silva & ors. Patel & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors. Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J. and M. Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai Shanker K. & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay, Wadia G & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

S. C. 706-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Shripal Govind Danaday v. ton Press Co., Ld. The Gokuldas Press Co. Ld., Kalianji Cotton Pestonji R. K. and C.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

506-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao & ors. Sham. M & H. Edg. G W & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach. J and Co., Unwall P and P.

461-10—Jamsetji R. & D. Ramlal Himatlal Gopal Nagardas v. Nadirsha & D.

SHORT CAUSE.

581-12—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam R and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. R & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jethe and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghabaya N E Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salej Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba. Daph. F & D. Mulji K & Th.

189-12—Maneeklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahim & anr. Little & Co. For Consent Decree.

226-13—Unwalla P. & P. Sorabji Dhunjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdul Wahed & Co. a firm Captain & V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jam R & D Moti & D. Jeh & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G Eessaji Moosaji v. Isaji Tajbhai & ors. Ard H D & Co. Payne & Co. Shair M & H Moti & D.

Short Causes.

682-13—Nanu H. and Co., Abu Bake Abba v. Abdul Gafoor Ahmed Saheb Mulla and Mulla References.

T. A. Refer.

1-13 E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors. Craigie B and C. Payne and Co., Little and Co.

2-13—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay and ors. Craigie B and C. Little and Co.

Long Causes.

398-11—Jehangir & S. Ramdas Gollraj & ors. v. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K. & Ch.

148-11—Bhai K & G Gomabai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Rasak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rudolph De Souza v Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vase & anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidat v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G W & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1165-12—Unwalla P & P Hiralal Radhakisson, v. The B B & C I Ry. Co. Crawford B & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Onkarji Narmada Shanker Harwan Hiralal & Co. & anr. Vachha & Co.

585-11—Shamrao M. & H. v. Lakhmiram Kevalram Pitamber Akheram Jam R. & D.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. v. Lakshmibai widow & ors. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Payne & Co.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged a Mahomedan lad named Adam, aged about twelve years, with house-breaking and theft of a watch valued at Rs. 15, from the stall of one Khudabux Ardeshir, at Null Bazar.

The accused was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy early yesterday morning while passing along Erskine Road. It was then ascertained that about midnight on Wednesday the accused climbed over the railing of the Null Bazaar market, broke-open the stall and stole the watch.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to be sent to the reformatory for four years.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

LOW SCORING.

HINDUS LEAD BY 30 RUNS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The first of the great international cricket contests of the Presidency commenced to-day when the Presidency Europeans met the Hindus in the capital of the Deccan. The start of the match was witnessed by only about two hundred spectators but as the game progressed the number increased considerably, and after the tea interval more, than three thousand people must have been present. The crowds were certainly bigger than in the past years, a fact which shows the increasing interest taken in the game by Poonaites.

Among those present were Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, Sir Richard Lamb, and the leading members of Poona Society, both European and Indian. H. E. the Governor who arrived about a quarter of an hour after the start sat out the match watching the oft changing phases of the game with keen interest and appreciating every bit of good play on either side. His Excellency also did the teams the honour of lunching and being photographed with them. The members of the teams were introduced to His Excellency who talked to most of them individually.

BOWLERS' WICKET.

To-day's match will go down in the history of these international contests as one of the most interesting and exciting games ever played in the summer capital of the Presidency. It was brimful of dramatic surprises and except for the comparatively dull game during the first half hour, there was hardly a dull moment througnout. The wicket played the strangest pranks and two strong batting sides were dismissed for an extremely meagre aggregate of 216. Some drizzling rain half an hour before the start of the game had rendered the wicket very difficult for batsmen to play, upon, and but for an extremely short interval, it continued to be such during the whole course of the game. It was in fact a batsman paradise on which the bowlers could do practically what they liked with the ball, and Baloo and latterly Twiss had the batsman completely at their mercy.

First a strong batting combination like the Presidency who included nearly half a dozen county players and Varsity Blues were disposed of for 94. The Hindus fared only slightly better, for they were able to make only thirty more than heir opponents' total. The Presidency collapse proved a puzzle to many including His Excellency, who inspected the pitch during the luncheon interval.

At the start, the wicket was considerably in the bowler's favour and Baloo, who was not slow to foresee the advantage of bowling on a wicket like that, prevailed upon his skipper to make a departure from the orthodox fashion of going in to bat on winning the toss, and the Hindus preferred to take the field.

The decision was fully justified by the results and Baloo assisted by Talpade was able to get the Presidency out for a poor total of 93. The Hindu hopes of getting an improved pitch to bat on later on were however not realised, for the pitch continued to be extremely difficult up to the tea interval, with this difference that during the time the Presidency were in. It was somewhat soft and one on which the trundlers could get an amount of work on the ball while at the time of the Hindu innings the ball kicked up a lot with the result that most of their batsmen were caught in slips and elsewhere off fast rising deliveries.

IMPROVED WICKET.

The only period in which the pitch showed some improvement was during the concluding stages of the Hindu innings, and of these Sempre, Swami and Joshi fully availed themselves. The figures at the fall of the eighth wicket in either innings were practically the same and the lead of 30 which the Hindus eventually gained on the first innings must in the main, if not quite wholly, be ascribed to the later improvement in the state of the wicket. It must however be remembered that though the wicket was difficult, it does not wholly account for the couple of batting collapses that occurred to-day and perhaps a bit of fearless hitting might have put a different complexion on the game.

By far the best batting display of the day was given by Salter of Indore who played a masterly innings of 29 which was unmarred by a single chance. He looked quite well-set and good for at least half a century when he had the ill-luck to be bowled "shooter" from Joshi. He made a number of pretty strokes, his hard and clean driving being especially admired and he richly deserved the ovation with which he was greeted on his return to the pavilion.

The best innings on the Hindu side was contributed by Sampre of Karachi who took the fullest advantage of an improved wicket. Matters had been going from bad to worse for the Hindus when he came to their rescue and assisted by Swami and latterly by Joshi he pulled the game out of the fire for his side and the Hindu lead of 30 was in no small measure due to the splendid afforts of these three players.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Baloo on the Hindus and Twiss on the Presidency side. Both of them secured remarkable analysis and though the wicket helped them considerably, that fact should not detract very much from the merit of their really great preforences. Talpade who was selected to fill the vacancy caused by Mehta's refusal also bowled very well.

Messrs. Chamber and Thankore acted as Umpires.

About two hundred spectators witnessed the start of this annual fixture between the Presidency and the Hindue which was made at 12 noon Owing ot a drizzling rain which fell half an hour before the start the wicket was rendered somewhat soft and treacherous, it being in bowlers' favour. It looked like being cut up and getting more and more in bowlers favour with the sun coming out.

The Hindus winning the toss elected to send the Presidency in to bat.

PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

Capt. Haughton and Major Greig were the first two representatives of the Presidency, to open the account, the Hindoo attack being entrusted to Baloo at the Council-Hall end and Sempre at the pavilion-end. The Presidency opened disastrously as with his very first delivery Baloo had Haughton caught at square leg by Joshi (0-1-0). Salter of Indore joined Greig.

Baloo was trundling splendidly, maintaining a good length and sending in three maiden overs. In Sempre's third over Salter hit him to the leg-boundary for four, Greig replying with a single a little later. Runs at this stage came in mostly in singles, both the bowlers keeping excellent length and the fielding being very smart. Only ten runs were registered in half an hour's time. Baloo sent down yet another maiden over. In his next over, however, Salter sent him to the boundary, Greig replying with a magnificent boundary hit in Sempre's next over, thus raising the total to 20. Salter then got a three off Baloo. With the total at 25 Joshi of Poona was put on to bowl in place of Sempre at the pavilion-end Greig sent the new bowler to the leg boundary for four and 30 was on the board. Salter also secured a four in identical fashion. The latter opened his shoulders and sent Joshi twice to the boundary in succession. The worst disaster that could befall the Presidency then occurred, Greig being caught in slips by Divekar off Baloo, when he had made only 15 (39-2-15). This cheap dismissal of their best bat was discouraging enough for the Presndency but they immediately after met with another disaster, Salter playing on to Joshi. The outgoing batsman had been playing a brilliant game and looked like well set when he had the ill luck to play on to his wickets. He had contributed 29 in free style, his innings being, however, unmarred by a single chance, including five fours (45-3-29). Capt. Goldie, the Sussex amateur was next in. The partnership came to an end before a single had been added to the total Green Armytage being held at leg by Sempre off Baloo (45-4-0). F. F. Stileman next joined Goldie, who drove Baloo for 4. Soon after 50 was on the board shortly followed by the sixth decade as the result of some hard hitting by Goldie. The Sussex amateur then got a couple off Baloo but was immediately after beautifully caught at deep square leg by Sempre off Baloo. Goldie had by exhilarating cricket hit up 18 in a short time and had played a faultless gave except for an extremely difficult chance (so difficult that it could hardly called a chance), which he gave off Baloo shortly before his dismissal (70-5-8). Colbeck who partnered Stileman, beautifully glanced Baloo to leg for 4: The total now stood at 78, when Talpade who had lately been put on to bowl in place of Joshi broke through Stileman's defence with a beautiful leg-break (78-6-8). Gould now joind Colbeck The Presidency met with another piece of ill-luck Colbeck being stumped by Diveker off Baloo, before a single had been added to the total (78—7—7). Wilson partnered Gould who got a single off Talpade. Wilson replied with a two off Baloo bringing up 80 on the board. The same player then skied one off Talpade's deliveries and was held near the boundary line, Vithal bringing off a magnificent and well-judged catch (85—8—4). Dobbie, the next man in opened his account by driving Baloo for a three. Shortly after Gould was caught at cover-point by Talpade off Baloo (90—9—4). Play was at this stage adjourned for luncheon the Presidency total standing at 90 for 9 wickets.

H. E. the Governor came at tiffin time and was introduced to the members of the Hindu team, His Excellency stayed to tiffin with the teams who were photographed in a group afterwards.

On the resumption after luncheon at 2-50 p.m., Dobbie and Twiss resumed to Baloo and Talpade. Twiss had a life being missed off Baloo. He however did not long survive the chance, being splendidly held in the long field by Deodhar off Talpade (93-10-1). The Presidency first innings thus closed with the total at 93.

HINDU INNINGS.

The Hindus entered upon their first venture at 3-10 p.m., Divekar and Rasker facing the Presidency attack shared by Dobbie from the pavilion end and Haughton from the Council Hall end. The Hindus like the Presidency made an inauspicious start as with the total at 3, Rasker was caught in slips by Haughton off Dobbie. (3-1-0). Pai, one of the finest bats among the Hindus also had a short existence at the wickets as he had made only a single when he was beautifully held at short leg off Dobbie, gould bringing off a fine running catch (7-2-1). Vithal joined Divekar. With the dismissal of Pai the Hindu hopes of a big score now centred in Vithal. He, however failed to come off as he had made only 2, when Twiss who had lately relieved Haughton clean bowled him with a beautiful yorker (14-3-2). Deodhar, who now partnered Divekar, got a three off Twiss and in the next over beautifully drew Dobbie to the boundary sending up the second decade. In Dobbie's next over, the young Poona cricketer, who has a pretty style of batting, again sent the trundler to the Country. Deodhar's brilliant bating considerably revived the drooping spirits of the Hindus who, however, shortly after experienced another disappointment. Divekar, who had been playing a steady game, was smartly held at the wickets by Goldie off Twiss (25-4-7.) Gunpat joined Deodher who with the total at 30 was caught in slips by Wilson off Twiss (30-5-13). The Hindus so far fared worse than the Presidency for they had lost five wickets for 30 runs while the Presidency had made 70 runs for the loss of the same number of wickets. Sempre of Karachi partnered Gunpat and at 34 Greig relieved Dobbie at the pavilion end. Gunpat drove the Presidency skipper for a single and in the next over raised the total to 40 by nicely putting Twiss to the leg for four. Gunpat was a bit too swift to suit the Presidency skipper who now entrusted Wilson with the attack in place of Greig at the pavilion end. end. The new bowler sent down a maiden over to Sempre. There was yet another chance in the bowling, Dobbie being again put on to bowl in place of Greig at the pavillion end. The change had the desired effect, Dobbie spread-eagling Gunpat's wickets with a splendid delivery. The outgoing batsman had contributed 12 by pretty cricket (48-6-12). The Hindu score at tea interval (for which adjournment was made at 4-25 p.m.) was for 6 wickets.

After the tea-interval, Baloo who joined Simpre had the ill luck to play on to Twiss (53-7-5). Swami, the next man in got a two off Twiss and a little later cutting Dobbie for two put up the total to 60. The Hindu slogger followed this up with a boundary hit off Dobbie. Dobbie was relieved at 64 by Greig, whom Swami cut for a two. Sempre had a life at this stage. One of Twiss's deliveries scattered his wickets but as this had been declared a "No Ball" the batsman could not be given out. Encouraged by this new lease of life, the Karachi man splendidly cut Twiss to the boundary in his next over. Swami then had a three off Wilson who had lately relieved Twiss. Sempre then made a beautiful boundary stroke. Soon after 80 was signalled. Swami then pulled a full-toss off Greig to the leg-boundary. The bowler had his revenge shortly after getting the slogger caught in slips by Wilson (82-8-18). Swami had played a most exhilarating innings by far the most attractive from the spectator's point of view and he had contributed his 18 in a short space of time. Joshi joined Sempre. Considerable excitement prevailed at this stage. To equal their opponents' total the Hindus had to make runs and they had two wickets in hand. The chances were keenly discussed and eventually the Hindus passed the Presidency total without further loss, amid great excitement, the result being enthusiastically cheered by the Hindu partisans. Sempre and Joshi then gradually augmented the score. Sempre raised the total to 100, amid loud cheering, by magnificiently driving Haughton to the boundary. Runs now came in pretty quickly 110 being signalled by Joshi sending Greig twice in succession to the boundary. Shortly after Sempre telegraphed 120 by a magnificent drive for 4 off Twiss. The Karachi man's life at the wickets was terminated by a splendid catch by the wicket-keeper Goldie, off Twiss. The outgoing batsman had played a fine innings which was without blemish and he received an ovation on his return to the pavilion (120-9-35). Talpade, the last man in joined Joshi who was caught in slips by Wilson off Twiss (123-10-14) the Hindus' first innings thus terminated with the total at 123.

Present scores are:—

PRESIDENCY XI.

First Innings.

Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, c Joshi b Baloo	0
Major J. G. Greig, c Deodhar, b Baloo	15
M. G. Salter, b Joshi	29
Capt. P. D. Green Armytage, c Sempre, b Baloo	1
Capt. K. O. Goldie, c Sempre, b Baloo	18
F. F. Stileman, b Talpade	8
E. C. Colbeck st. Diveker b Baloo.	7
F. H. Gould, c Talpade, b Baloo...	4
C. H. Wilson, c Vithal, b Talpade.	4
G. S. Dobbie, not out	5
Capt. E. K. Twiss, c Deodhar, b Talpade	1
Extras	1
Total	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY'S.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	21	5	47	6
Sempre	8	3	13	0
Joshi	4	0	21	1
Talpade	9	1	11	3

HINDUS.

First Innings.

S. K. Diveker, c Goldie, b Twiss...	7
J. M. Raskar, c Haughton, b Dobbie	1
G. D. Pai, c Gould, b Dhobbie ...	1
Dobbie	0
P. Vithal, b Twiss	2
D. B. Deodhar, c Wilson, b Twiss.	13
P. Gunpat, b Dobbie	12
L. H. Sempre, c Goldie, b Twiss.	35
P. Baloo, b Twiss	5
K. K. Swami, c Wilson, b Greig.	18
S. M. Joshi, c Wilson, b Twiss	14
W. B. Talpade, not out	1
Extras	15
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	5	2	14	0
Dobbie	17	8	26	3
Haughton	9	3	19	0
Twiss	14	5	30	6
Greig	8	2	19	1

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Thursday and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 57 runs. Scores:

St. Xaviers.—Kanteenwalla, 13; Dongre, 0; P. Chotia, 3; I. K. Parekh, 5; D. Driver, 11; H. Mulla, 2; N. I. Pavri, 1; Gruthu, 0; Kapadia, 2; Anclesheria, 0; Desai, 0; extras, 5; total 42.

Islam Gymkhana.—S. N. Patel, 16; K. H. Contractor, 0; C. M. Ali, 21; Nazir Hoosain, 9; S. A. Razack, 3; Tumboowalla, 2; A. Aziz, 32; Peer Mahomed, 10; Mullaqi, 0; Shaffic Tayebji, 4; Umir, not out 0; extras, 2; total 99.

COUNTY CRICKET.

KENT WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Kent have won the County Cricket Championship.

Worcestershire beat Middlesex at Lord's by 170 runs.

Hampshire gained a first-innings victory over Yorkshire at Bournemouth.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for next Wednesday's Mounted Sports Meeting held by the Bombay Gymkhana is as follows:—

Event No. 1:—Tent-pegging with swords. Horses and Ponies. No marks will be given to any competitor who does not gallop.

Event No. 2:—Ladies' Polo Ball Stakes. Ladies to nominate a partner and ride from starting post to the first of four posts on which Polo balls are placed. These they must take off one by one, carry them to a fence and throw them to their partners. Standing behind a mark on the far side, the men will have to catch these before they touch the ground and place them in a basket. If a ball is missed, he must take it back to the lady, who will throw it again. When the last ball is in the basket, ladies will return over the course. If in taking a ball from the post another is knowcked off, the partner must come round the fence and replace it.

Event No. 3:—Individual Jumping. Horses and Ponies.

Event No. 4:—Half Section V. C. Race. Men will ride a given course, leading their partners' horses to them. The latter will saddle the led horses, mount and complete the course in half-sections with partners. Points for style and dressing.

Event No. 5:—Scurry. Horses and Ponies, distance handicap. There will be two races if entries suffice.

Event No. 6:—Woolwinders' Stakes. (Ladies' Nomination) Gentlemen carrying skeins of wool to ride the course, including a fence, hand horse to syce and give skeins to ladies. Each lady, assisted by her partner, to wind the skein into a ball and hand the ball to her partner, who will finish the course.

A SMART ARREST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Kanji Geega with house-breaking and theft of wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 220, the property of one Hera Kala.

The evidence showed that a friend of the complainant on Wednesday night noticed something unusual about the complainants room and knocked at the door. The accused replied from inside and offered him half the share if he kept quite. The man waited at the door and arrested the accused when he came out.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTING A MAIL STEAMER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rustomji M. Chichgar, head shipping agent Government shipping office, charged Sheikh Mahomed Bapu, a serang, and Mahomed Cassam, a seaman with deserting the P. O. mail steamer Divanha.

The prosecution case was that the accused had signed articles to proceed to sea on the 13th instant but they did not do so, thereby causing great inconvenience. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused said he was driven away by the engineer. His Worship sentenced them to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment each.

FOOTBALL.

ROVER'S TOURNAMENT.

SEMI FINAL.

ROYAL SCOTS (3): BEAT L. N. LANCS (0).

The second semi-final game took place yesterday before a large gathering of spectators under ideal conditions; a dry ground with no disturbing wind. As was fairly confidently expected, the Royal Scots proved their superiority to the Loyal North Lancs and earned the right to meet the Durham Light Infantry in the final on Saturday. It was a game well worth watching, but the ultimate result was too evident soon after commence to allow of much excitement. Almost from the start the better understanding between the scots' forwards, together with their trickiness and dash, began to assert itself and they were palpably in command of the situation. Opening their account within five minutes from the start they added to it ten minutes later and again in the latter part of the second moiety, in which however they appeared to slacken down a good deal with their winning margin in hand. Their exhibition against the Sherwoods was convincing enough, and with what was seen in the initial period of yesterday the Durhams will have to improve upon their shewing here to beat them.

As to the Lancs, they lacked the snappy passing of their opponents and were often robbed of the ball through dallying too much with it. After the first goal they played like a beaten team and could never get properly together. What may to a certain extent have accounted for this was the fact that Roberts, in the important position of centre half, seemed to feel the effects of the attack of fever he has had as once the ball passed him he made no attempt to drop back and help the defence. Spencer was again full of energy and very useful with his pace, but on several occassions the opposing forwards were too tricky for him, and one cannot help feeling that the margin might have been greater had the Scots been fully extended all the way. In the second half the Lancs' forwards had much more of the play than before, but they finished tamely resorted to rushing tactics and long shots, to no advantage. Hall and Andrews did good work, as did Turley at half and Woods had no chance with any of the shots.

For the winners Dunlop was great as ever at centre half, but it is difficult to individualise elsewhere. Thompson and Hastie were perhaps most conspicuous forwards, Smith at back and Johnston safe in goal with long straight shots to cope with. Not necessarily speedy, they are trained to the hour to last a fast game, tackle hard, give opponents no time to steady themselves and shoot quick with good direction.

THE GAME.

Kicking off from the Band-Stand end, the Scots attacked at once and kept the opposing defence busy. A high lob saw Charnock head in front of his goal, and Spencer trying to head away conceeded a corner. McCabe's kick was excellently placed, and Dunlop running in headed into the left corner within five minutes of the start.

The Lancs now came up on the right, some clever heading resulting in Johnston clearing from Bradley. Mainly through Hastie, the Scots changed the venue and there was danger when Charnock's kick was rushed. Thompson tried a long shot which just went over. Then France gave Hastie a chance, but at a sharp angle the ball just passed the right post, Barker relieved with a nice run, but Smith dispossessed Andrews and a moment later Barker missed a pass by Hall. Thompson brought the ball back, but in avoiding Spencer kicked too hard, which Hastie also did after Hall had been pulled up for off-side the other end. Hastie then just fell short of a pass by Thompson, McCabe forcing a corner off Bromfield. Some heading in front of goal saw Woods clear a good head by Hastie, who then shot high over after a period of hard pressing. Watson then set McCabe going, he centreing it admirably for Woods to fist out to France, who stepped in and beat the Lancs' custodian with a shot high on the right.

Dunlop was mainly responsible for keeping play well up at the Lancs' end till Roberts gave out to Andrews. He centred high and Smith miss-kicking, Johnston had some difficulty in clearing from Hall, Barker then shooting over. A foul against France did them no good as a pretty bit of combination between him and Thomson brought it back, the latter sending in a very hot shot which Woods cleared well. The Lancs now pressed hard for a couple of minutes, but Smith charged down Hall's shot. A foul against Roberts did the Scots no good, but France and Hastie both came very close to scoring, Roberts having to resort to deliberately giving a corner. This Thompson placed perfectly, but the ball was eventually kicked behind as the half time whistle went.

ROYAL SCOTS ..... 2 goals.
L. N. LANCS ..... nil.

With the Lancs kicking off, Spencer and Smith cleared at their respective ends, then Woods was called on to save a head by Hastie from a centre by McCabe. The Lancs then did no good from a free for "hands." Bolton put in some nice work and gave to Hastie, who tricked both backs and ran almost into goal, the ball just going to the left. Woods ran out and in colliding with his man was momentarily knocked out. Hall, Barker and Andrews took part in a nice move to the other, Smith bowling the last named over the goal line as he was centreing. From the kick out the ball went to the Lancs' end and a fine shot by France struck the bar and bounced over. Foul against Hall saw the Scots up again, but Thompson again, shot over "Hands" sent them back and the Lancs pressed, but Smith defended too well for them till a hard shot by Hall went close over. Off-side against Hastie led them back again, but Barker's shot was easily cleared, Hall shooting wide. Surley fed his forwards well and a good shot by Hall unluckily went straight to Johnston, the Scots pulled up for off-side twice. Getting up again, McCabe centred well and a good shot by Thompson, who had come from wing to inside left, was cleared. The Lancs coming up kicked too hard to be effective, and Charnock at the other end cleared well from McCabe and Hastie. Bolton then passed cleverly to Hastie and he to Thompson, who tricked Woods as he ran out and tapped in easily.

Straight from the restart Hall tried Johnston and pressure was kept up, a long shot by Roberts going to the left. The latter then gave to Hall and Smith miss-kicked, but Johnston ran out and cleared. Andrews then centred well, Hall heading over, Hastie putting in a run only for Spencer to beat him for pace and keep him off for Woods to clear. Thompson was then dangerous and gave Hastie a chance, but the shot was feeble as the whistle went for full time.

ROYAL SCOTS ..... 3 goals.
L. N. Lancs ..... nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Royal Scots:—Johnston, (goal); Smith and Hoyle, (backs); Watson, Dunlop and Thompson, (halves); McCabe, Bolton, Hastie, France and Thompson, (forwards).

Loyal North Lancs:—Woods, (goal); Charnock and Spencer, (backs); Turley, Roberts and Bromfield, (halves); Whitman, Bradley, Hall, Barker and Andrews, (forwards).

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

FINAL.

The final between the Royal Scots and Durham L. I. will be played on Saturday, play commencing at 5-30.

LESLIE SPRINTING CUP.

The Durhams and Grant Medicals met, and a splendid race was seen. Easden and Hildreth took a good lead, but Stead put in a great finish and won on the tape.

The Durhams won by 8 pts. to 7.

Stead (Durhams)	1
Hildreth (Medicals)	2
Easdon (Medicals)	3
Rennard (Durhams)	4
Kilgour (Durhams)	5
Thomson (Medicals)	6

Time:—13 4-5secs.

Unfortunate enough to have all three of their runners left when they met the Grant Medicals, the B. A. C. entered a protest. At the Committee meeting yesterday, however, they sportingly withdrew it.

The final of the sprinting takes place during the interval of Saturday's match, between the Durham L. I. and Royal Scots.

G. I. P. RY. GRAHAM SHIELD.

This afternoon on the Cooperage a semi-final of the Graham Shield for G. I. P. Railway teams will be played. The elevens are representative of the Byculla and Manmad Institutes.

A charge will be made for admission to the enclosure, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to charity.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

(*UP TO DATE.*)

FIRST ROUND.

Durham, L. I. beat Dorset Regiment (holders)—1—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Royal Scots beat Bombay Gymkhana —3—0.
G. I. P. Railway beat Grant Medicals 0—0, 3—0.
Loyal North Lancs beat Middlesex Regiment—3—0.
A. T. A. Sherwoods beat R. G. A. (Bombay)—1—0.
Sherwood Foresters beat R. F. A. (Kirkee)—4—0.
Durham, L. I. beat R. F. A. (Kamptee)—2—1.
Inniskilling Fusiliers beat New Ubiqu—(scratched).
Bombay Athletic beat Y. M. C. A.—0—0, 1—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Loyal North Lancs beat A. T. A. Sherwoods—1—0.
B. A. C. beat G. I. P. Ry—1—0.
Durhams beat Inniskillings, 2—1.
Royal, Scots beat Sherwood Foresters 2—2, 2—1.

SEMI-FINALS.

Durhams beat B. A. C.—1—0.
Royal Scots beat Loyal North Lancs—3—0.

FINAL.

Royal Scots v. Durhams.

FOOTBALL IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28

In the Second League Football Tournament to-day, the R. G. A. Reserves beat the Y. M. C. A. by 5 goals to 1 and thus won the Cup.

In the Third League, Government High School beat St. Paul's reserves by 5 goals to 2, and thus secured the Junior Championship without the loss of a point.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 27th August 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

To be run on Saturday, 30th Aug. 1913.

The following were the horses left in after declaration of forfeif at 4 p.m. on Thursday 29th Aug. 1913.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Division I.

Beckmesser 9-12; Mayfowl 9-8; Hilarity 9-4; Gunboat 9-2; Bombastic 8-8; Dalmatia 8-4; Refresher 7-12; Punt 7-5; Tartania 7-5.

Division II.

Valerius 9-12; Royal Scotland 9-12; Mil 9-10; Picnic 9-9; Bambino 9-1; Canberra 8-12; Lord Reay 7-8; Vic's Pride 7-5; Silver Memory 7-2; Miss Drake 7; Vancouver 6.

LANOVLA PLATE.—Distance 1½ mile.

Ajilmulook 9-12; Thank You 9-3; Nakib 8-12; Sir Knight 8-9; Money Gold 8-8; Real Gold 8-5; Purity 8-4; Lord Durham 8-4; Thulfha 8; Young Salanic 7-12; Terror 7-12; Dhaman 7-10; Last Chance 6-0.

THE NERAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Young Majut 10; Zolphooker 9-8; Master Bill 9-5; Polish 9-2; Kiniberley 8-3; Ream 7-12; Tofic Pasha 7-11; Minerva 7-10; Kaharaman 7-6; British King 7-4; Zaki Pasha 7-2; Zigomar 6-12; Best Chance 6-8; Salisbury 6-8; Sir Satu 6-8.

Two top weights not accepting weights are raised 8lbs.

THE DALHOUSIE PLATE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Martha 12-10; Idle 11-10; Off Side 11-10; Utopia 11-8; Terra Firma 11-7; J. P. 11-3; Deputy 10-10; Better Luck 9-10.

Top weights not having accepted weights are raised 10lbs.

THE GARRISON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lady Anne 11-7; Beroil 11; Highwood 10-12; True Gold 10-10; Miss Drake 10-1; Sholto 10; Roselea 9-12; Portland Lad 9-10; Pewter 8-1; J. P. 8; Princess 4-77.

THE STRANGERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Prince Charlie 10-9; Sir Edward 10-9; Aden 10; Longboat 9-9; Rockbarton 9-9; Sidick 9-5; Little King 8-12; Sadee Beg 8-10; Amood 8-7.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Fish, late Zoohal 9-5; Good Success 9-2; Afzur Jung 9-2; Iron Chest 8-12; German Silver 8-7; Jesoor 8-4; Langford 8-4; Makbul 8-4; Ringleader 8-4; Mushtear 8-4; Ata Allan 8-1; Tagalie 8; Khedavi Miseer 7-12; Sadil Malik 7-4; Bund Garden 7-1; Malabar 7-10.

POONA GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The following is the result of to-day's play in the Poona Gymkhana open challenge lawn tennis tournament:—

Miss McIver and Hayne beat Mrs. Cumming and Robinson.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT THE COUNCIL HALL

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

A meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held at the Council Hall to-day, at which the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill presided.

The President in opening the proceedings gave a brief history of the Association and explained its aims and objects, after which he called upon Dr. Rutter Williamson, to explain the work of the Association to the assembly. He explained by one or two examples how useful it was to have some knowledge in First Aid, that police constables and those employed in the railway are always in touch with accidents and the great relief they could give the patient till the medical help arrived.

After Dr. Khambatta had also spoken on the objects and procedure of the Association, the following resolutions were moved and carried:—

I. That a Provincial Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association be formed for the whole of the Bombay Presidency with its headquarters at Poona.

II. That a Provincial Committee be formed for the administration of the Provincial Centre.

III. That the branches of the Association already in existence in the Bombay Presidency be invited to affiliate themselves to the Provincial Centre and that the authorities in Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi be approached with a view to the formation of affiliated branches at those places.

IV. That subscribers of Rs. 500 and over be entitled to be Vice-Patrons of the Provincial Centre.

The President then announced a donation of Rs. 5,000 by the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Director General of Post and Telegraphs, has returned to Simla on the conclusion of his second monsoon tour.

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45	43-14

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"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Salsette due, 5 a.m.

Cricket at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Hindus, Poona.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, presentation of certificates by Dr. W. Nunan, Elphinstone High School, 5.

Cricket Match: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana (return), Parsi Gymkhana Ground.

Sixth Extra Meeting at the Poona Race Course.

FOOTBALL.—Rovers Tournament Final: Royal Scots v. Durhams at 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER. 1

Criminal Session, Bombay High Court, 10-30.

Cricket Match at Poona: Presidency Europeans. v. Parsis, Poona Gymkhana Ground.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2

Cricket Match at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Ramzan id. Band Holiday.

Cricket at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

Poona Races, First Meeting, First Day.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CROOKSHANK.—At Kasauli, 13th, August, the wife of Captain C. K. Crokshank, 34th Sikh, Pioneers, of a daughter.

KIERNADER.—At Calcutta, 14th Aug., to Mrs. and Mr. Hepworth Kiernander, a daughter.

DEATHS.

SILVA.—August, 28th at her daughter residence, 55, Matharpakady Isabella Mary, the dearly beloved mother of Mr. F. L. Silva and Mrs. M. C. Pinto. Funeral will leave for Sewree at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

BROWNE.—Aug. 12th, at Landour, Arthur H. Browne, M.B., C.M., of the Church Missionary Society, after 17 years' devoted work in the Medical Missions at Peshawar and Amritsar, aged 55.

GUBBAY.—13th Aug., Rev. Aaron Shalome Yahia Gubbay, at his residence, 35, Ezra Street, Calcutta, aged 78.

QUINN.—At the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, on the 10th of August, Henry Quinn of Panchgani, aged 63 years. R. I. P.

MACLEAN.—On the 26th August, at Rutlam Stanley Francis, age 10 months and 21 days, the darling infant of George, and Annie MacLean, daughter of the late B. B. DeSouza, after a very severe illness. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents and relatives.

MURRAY.—On the 28th August, at Love-lane, Byculla, Cecilia Vera, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Murray Taxidermits. Aged 5 years and 9 months.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August, 29 1913.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BOMBAY.

In view of the Agricultural Conference to be held at Poona next month under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the recent report of the work done by the Agricultural Department under Mr. Smart, the acting Director of Agriculture is of great interest. As Mr. Smart remarks, it was chiefly to the labours of Lord Curzon that we owe the College in Poona, in which interest has been aroused on the part of the people of this Presidency, fully seventy per cent. of whom are occupied with agriculture, the staple industry of Bombay. There has been felt a want for vernacular instruction in the art of agriculture and that want, it has been the object of Government to supply. In the Agricultural School, boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who have passed the fourth Marathi standard have been admitted. That the exertions on the part of Government have evoked a response in the ryots is indicated by the circumstances that help has been forthcoming from private individuals and corporations like the Lingayat Education Fund Committee of Dharwar. It is not easy to prevail upon actual tillers of the soil to leave their homes for even a couple of weeks and reside on the Government farms, hence the authorities have held agricultural demonstrations lasting two or three days to attract the cultivators. At a show of this nature which was held in the Surat Farm in December, 1912, the agriculturists who attended numbered 625. About the same time Mr. Gonehalli, Extra Deputy-Director of Agriculture, Konkan, conducted a party of twenty-six cultivators from the different parts of Konkan on a tour of four days to the gardens of Thana and Surat, to Bassein, Kelva-Mahim and Poona-Kumbharia.

It is instructive to follow the main lines of the varied experiments carried out with cotton. Cotton is the most important commercial crop of the Bombay Presidency and upon it depends our principal industry. At the Dharwar farm, for instance, experiments were carried out in introducing Navasri seed, with the result that the yield and the ginning percentage and colour were vastly superior to the local or Kumpta variety of cotton. Equally successful was the outcome of the experiments in the importation of Broach cotton into the Deccan soil. It has been decided to confine the Dharwar farm to experiments in Broach and Kumpta cotton varieties and the Gadag to the Kambodia and American cottons, though trials of other varieties on a smaller scale are not to be excluded. There were certain special experiments touching the trials of different cottons suitable for growth under irrigation from the wells of Northern Gujarat. It is calculated that, as there are thirteen hundred thousand acres annually under cotton in Kandesh, it should not be impossible to augment the wealth of two districts in the Deccan by half a crore every year. The department has acquired an area of two hundred acres near Jalgaon, which is being sown with unadulterated seed of the Roseum type, and it is hoped that in due time the whole cotton soil of Khandesh will be sown with pure Roseum seed. If this result is attained, (and with the co-operation of the educated classes of landholders Mr. Smart believes that it can be), the Bombay Department of Agriculture will have accomplished a great deal in justification of its existence. Comprehensive tests of the seed supply of certain districts were undertaken by Mr. G. D. Mehta, and, as a result, we have been able to ascertain that the cotton seed employed by the average tiller of the soil is very poor indeed, and that there is room for considerable improvement in the germination, the strength of growth, and, by consequence, the outturn ginning percentage, as well as quality, of the cotton in the districts under examination. The Department has not limited its scope of trials and tests to cotton farming. It is ascertained that ground nut can be grown profitably elsewhere than in the Deccan, and that, of the foreign varieties, the best to grow under irrigation are the large Japanese and Virginian. The growth of ground nut has extended to the Konkan, to the Carnatic and parts of Gujarat as an outcome of the labours of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Smart's views on improved tillage deserve particular mention. For many years now the value of intensive farming and the use of iron ploughs on heavy black soil have been demonstrated, and the iron plough has become popular in certain Maratha districts like Sholapur, Satara and Poona. The trial of the new ploughs continues on the Government farms and at the College Farm. Mr. Knight is responsible for certain improvements of other agricultural implements, which lead the Department to hope for a revolution in the indigenous methods of tillage. The Agricultural Department has made a study of the deep rooted weeds, which infest considerable areas of arable lands, in the Southern Mahratha country and in the district of Surat. The only means to eradicate them is digging by hand or allowing a fallow for many years; but these are expensive methods and have to be resorted to only because of the inefficiency of the primitive implements used by the average cultivator. Moreover, when the soil has been allowed to pass beyond a certain stage of neglect, even iron implements drawn by bullocks are not of much use. Hence the department introduced geared ploughs from France, which are drawn in either direction by a steel rope and can scratch the land deeper than sixteen inches. Though this variety of plough was tried with success at Dharwar, its use has been accompanied by a certain slowness and expensiveness, so that, benefiting by the generosity of Sir Sassoon David, the Department obtained a grant of Rs. 40,000 from the Trust Fund, and has ordered a steam plough which will be set to work in November. It is anticipated that it will do the same or better work than the gear plough of France at a cost of Rs. 20 per acre, as against Rs. 35 of the former.

Useful discoveries have crowned the labourers of the Agricultural Department at the Ganeshkind Botanical Gardens, where experiments have been conducted in various methods of grafting mangoes, budding oranges, and testing several species of papayas. The successful treatment of grape vine mildew, by which disease has been reduced from sixty-nine to ten per cent, has been shown in the Nasik district where intelligent vine growers have availed themselves of it. Another direction in which the Department has employed its energy is the question of improvement of live stock and fodder. The results of the experiments in the storage of fodder carried out at Dharwar and Surat establish the superiority of the round stack to the rectangular. According to Mr. Smart, the most interesting development of the Department's activity is the engineering branch. The number of oil engines made use of by cultivators has gone up and there is a steady demand for these useful assistants of the agriculturist. The difficulty which impedes its wider adoption is the ignorance of the landholders and of the artizans whom they employ. Slight errors and want of attention to details cause stoppage of the engine at critical times. To obviate this recurring trouble, the Agricultural Department has purchased machine and plant for establishing a workshop at the Agricultural College, where, for a trifling fee, prospective owners of pumping plants or their employees will be in a position to acquire sound practical knowledge in the handling of engines and pumps and where repairs will be affected and spare parts stocked. Mr. Smart hopes that the workshop will start by November and that it will be availed of freely by the agricultural community.

CHINA AND TIBET.

The Chinese apparently failed from the beginning of their adoption of the Republican form of Government to assuming that policy of leniency and conciliation towards Tibet which their general shrewdness would have warranted us in expecting them to have chosen. As Sir Edward Grey stated, the Chinese policy in Tibet immediately after the revolution was both unwise and unnecessarily forward. It was our interest to see that it led to no disturbances on the Indian frontier. It was not our desire, however, at the same time to disturb the autonomy which Tibet had so far enjoyed, and we were prepared to give our pledge that acquiescent China would not induce us to make any attempt on the integrity of Tibet ourselves. On July 29th, Lord Morley in reviewing the relations between China and Tibet during the past two years was glad to observe that the proclamation making Tibet a Chinese Province, to which the British Government had specifically objected, had been withdrawn. China had acquiesced in the principle that she had no right actively to interfere in the internal affairs of Tibet. There were, however, a number of points on which there was a divergence of opinion, and it was suggested that a conference should be held under British auspicies in which China and Tibet would be the protagonists. Our position was to be that of the "honest broker," who, on his part was bound to keep his eyes wide open. In fact the conference was to be a tripartie one. The last thing that was in Britain's mind, was to plunge into the private affairs of Tibet. Our political relations had no prospect beyond the maintenance of concord with our neighbours and peace and security on our Indian borders. Russia had been kept in touch with all that was transpiring and had signified her approval. We have subsequently received further details of the proposed conference. Meanwhile the actual situation in Eastern Tibet has been far from satisfactory. As the correspondent of "The Times" pointed out lately, although the Chinese have been vaunting their military exploits on the Tibetan border, the situation has remained unaltered and the Chinese have made little further progress in the interior than they had before the winter set in. The reasons for this impasse are not far to seek. In the first place the climate is against them, secondly there is a deficiency of commissariat on account of the hostility of surrounding native Tibetan chiefs to pacify whom the Chinese have taken no trouble. The most serious disability, however, under which the advancing army labours is dissension within its own ranks and the bitter hatred existing between the veterans of the old Viceroy Chao, and the republican troops. The army was deeply attached to the late Viceroy and bitterly resented his execution during the Revolution. The future of the Chinese campaign into Eastern Tibetan territory depends wholly on the issue of the struggle around Hsing Cheng, the fortified lamissary, which was not captured till 1905, and, that, after a six months' siege, during which the water supply of the beleagured fortress was cut off. The main body of the Lamas have now retired upon this stronghold, which is almost impregnable to an army provided only with light mountain guns. According to Tibetan sources the Tibetans are in a position successfully to resist the invasion. It is also to be noted that the four thousand men who were operating before Hsing Cheng are mainly republican troops, with a sprinkling of the old frontier force. And we learn from "The Times" that discipline among the Chinese troops is very lax in spite—or because of—of great leniency and liberal salary. "I am given to understand" writes the correspondent "that all the chiefs of Eastern Tibet are waiting for the Dalai Lama to make some definite move. They would even be prepared to submit to European suzerainty if only this Chinese incubus, which is crushing the life out of them, could be removed." The Chinese expedition represents amazing inefficiency and incompetence. The morale of the force is at a very low ebb, and the army possesses neither an intelligence department, nor adequate supply and transport corps, nor engineers, nor medical department, and little in the shape of commissariat service. The main line of communication is along an ancient highway which is in a dilapidated condition. A couple of Tibetans could in one night wreck the road in several places, cut the telegraph lines and escape to the mountains. In the absence of military transports, not only animals but men, women and children are being commandeered to carry the rice and stores to the base of the Chinese military camp. The result is that the legitimate trade with Tibet is at a standstill. It seems that a division of the Northern troops could have crushed the rebellion months ago, but the Lamas have held out at Hsing Cheng. As to-day's telegrams show, they have resumed the offensive, and hostilities have recommenced all along the borders generally. The picture drawn by "The Times" correspondent of the civil administration does little credit to the enthusiastic young Chinese party. The bane of the civil government in the Tibetan province is unbridled peculation. The civil authorities are totally devoid of a sense of moral responsibility. "In such hands is the Government of this great region of the Marches to be placed." observes "The Times" correspondent and significantly reminds us that, at the time of the proclamation of the new province, it was stated by Young China that the administration of Eastern Tibet would be largely modelled on the lines of British rule in India.

DAY BY DAY.

The Imperial Council.

The cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council will begin at Delhi in the first week of January. The date will be about the 7th. The agenda of the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 9th instant, is not yet ready. It is understood that Mr. Ali Imam will introduce a bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. He will also introduce the bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Sir Harcourt Butler will introduce a bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act 1911. Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a bill to amend the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act 1887. Sir Edward Maclagan will introduce a bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops. Mr. Clark will introduce and refer the Indian Telegraph Bill to a select ocmmittee. The following additional members will be sworn in:—Mr. J. H. Abbott, Surgeon-General Crofts, Mr. R. P. Russell Mr. J. H. Kerr and Mr. J. B. Brunyate. The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan will lay on the table the rules and orders issued by local Governments and administrations on the subject of the exemption of agricultural improvements, from enhancement of assessment, which were promised in the reply given to the question put by the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th March last.

Calcutta Loan.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Calcutta Municipal loan of twenty lakhs at 4 per cent., and the official order has already been issued. The Government of India generally concur in the Bengal Government's cautious estimate and as to the conditions of the sinking fund.

Baroda-Cooch Behar Marriage.

A correspondent writes: One of your morning contemporaries, commenting upon the Baroda-Cooch Behar marriage in London, draws attention to the admirable simplicity of the ceremonies, and hopes that the marriage "may serve a useful purpose by pointing to the futility of the lavish expense which usually attends the nuptials of members of the Indian aristocracy." The writer also seems to be under the impression that the simplicity of the whole affair was in a manner due to the Gaekwar's "Westernised" mind, "for the Gaekwar as well as the members of his family have always been known as more westernised than the majority of English-speaking Indians." Considering that it is no secret that the Gaekwar has always been against the marriage of his only daughter with Prince Jitendra of Cooch Behar and that His Highness was not present at the ceremony, it would be more reasonable to suppose that the simplicity of the proceedings was more due to his non-participation in them than to any other cause. Further, the Gaekwar is a Hindu, however westernised he may be, and the Princess had to marry according to Brahmo rites, the bridegroom being a Brahmo. It may be mentioned that registration is a *sine qua non* in Brahmo marriages, the religious ceremonies being of the simplest character.

County Cricket Championship.

Apropos of Reuter's announcement that Kent has won the County championship, it will be interesting to know that this fourth time that Kent has won the blue ribbon of County Cricket since 1864—having previously won the championship in the years 1906, 1909 and 1910. English Country Cricket, which is now the most firmly established Cricketing institution in the world may be traced as far back as 1730 when the first inter-county match was played between Surrey and Middlesex on Richmond Green. For very many years following, though counties played counties, there was no systematic organisation, matches often being played at odds or with "given" players who had no county connexion. It was not till 1872 that any real effort was made to organise County Cricket, when the M. C. C. took the initiative and offered a cup for competition between the Counties. In 1887 the County Cricket Council was formed, but three years later it dissolved itself. In 1905 an Advisory Cricket Committee was formed with the co-operation of the counties with a view to improve the procedure in dealing with important matters arising out of the development of Cricket, the effect of which will be to bring the counties into closer touch with the M. C. C.

Kent (the County Club dating from 1842) has been a home of Cricket for a long time and the "Kent Nursery" at Tonbridge has proved a valuable institution for training young professional players. It is worth mentioning that what W. G. Grace did for Gloucestershire, Lord Harris did for Kent and his services are not to be estimated, by his performances in the field alone, great undoubtedly as they were. Various methods have been tried from time to time for the assignment of points or marks, the following being the list of Champion Counties up to 1912.

1864,	Surrey.	1888,	Surrey and Notts (equal).
1865,	Notts.		
1866,	Middlesex.	1889,	Lancashire and Surrey (equal)
1867,	Yorkshire.		
1868,	Yorkshire.	1890,	Surrey.
1869,	Notts.	1891,	Surrey.
1870,	Yorkshire.	1892,	Surrey.
1871,	Notts.	1893,	Yorkshire.
1872,	Surrey and Gloucestershire (equal).	1894,	Surrey.
		1895,	Surrey.
		1896,	Yorkshire.
1873	Surrey	1897,	Lancashire.
1874	Gloucestershire	1898,	Yorkshire.
1875,	Notts.	1899,	Surrey.
1876	Gloucestershire	1900,	Yorkshire.
1877	Gloucestershire	1901,	Yorkshire.
1878,	Notts.	1902,	Yorkshire.
1879,	Lancashire and Notts (equal.)	1903,	Middlesex.
		1904,	Lancashire.
1880,	Notts.	1905,	Yorkshire.
1881,	Lancashire.	1906,	Kent.
1882,	Lancashire and Notts (equal.)	1907,	Notts.
		1908,	Yorkshire.
1883,	Yorkshire.	1909,	Kent.
1884,	Notts.	1910,	Kent.
1885,	Notts.	1911,	Warwickshire.
1886,	Notts.	1912,	Yorkshire
1887,	Surrey.	1913,	Kent.

An Appropriate Quotation.

Owing to a printer's error the quotation from Juvenal which was given in this column yesterday as an appropriate comment on Sir John Hewett's explanation of the Sitapur case was misspelt. It should have read, of course

"—Audi!
"Nulla unquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est."

Vaccination Exemptions in England.

In view of the recent discussion in the Bombay Corporation, when a controversy arose as to the percentage of exemptions to the total number of births in England under the Vaccination Act it is interesting to quote the following figures recently given by the President of the Board of Trade in answer to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald:—

Year.	Exemptions.	Percentage of total births registered.
1907	57,675	6.3
1908	162,799	17.3
1909	190,689	20.9
1910	230,947	25.7
1911	248,483	28.2
1912	275,929	31.6

Opium in Macao.

It is understood that an agreement has been concluded between the British and Portuguese Governments, whereby it has been settled that the total number of chests of Indian uncertified opium into Macao will be 300 chests per annum. This it is expected will prevent the opium smuggling which at present obtains in that colony.

Mortality Returns.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. The plague attacks were reported from Walkeshwar and Mahim respectively. The total mortality during the period under notice was 72, as compared with 88 of the corresponding period of last year and 69 of that of the year before. Eight out of a total of 1,434 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, were found to be plague-infected.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

TROOPS RUSHED TO FRONTIER.

U. S. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"STEADY PRESSURE AND MORAL FORCE."

MEXICO UN-BENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

President Wilson read his Message to Congress with regard to Mexico. He advocated a waiting policy. "Steady pressure and moral force will break down the barriers of pride and prejudice. We will triumph sooner as Mexico's friends than Mexico's enemies."

Meanwhile, he announced, the United States would pursue a policy of rigorous neutrality between contending factions in Mexico and would prohibit the export to Mexico of arms and munitions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

"We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico immediately, and assist them to do so, not because we wish to slacken in our efforts to safeguard their lives and interests, but because it is imperative not to take unnecessary risks."

President Wilson likewise announced that several Governments of the Great Powers had given generous moral support to America.

AMERICANS WARNED TO LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

The Mexican situation is developing rapidly. President Wilson has warned all Americans to leave Mexico immediately. He has also instructed the American Embassy and the American Consuls to notify all civil and military officials that they will be held strictly responsible for harm done to Americans or to American property.

LONDON, August 28

Mexico is silent with regard to President Wilson's message to Congress.

Senior Gamboa, Mexican Foreign Minister, affirms that Government has no comment to make.

The Mexican Congress Committee also maintains silence.

MEXICO'S FOREIGN RIGHTS.

Senor Gamboa declares that President Huerta desires that great forbearance shall be exercised, but says that Mexico cannot forgo her sovereignty and make any future elections to the Presidency liable to the veto of any President of the United States.

Mr. Wilson's second Note only requested immediate answer to the demand that President Huerta should not be a candidate for the Presidency. President Wilson suggested that if this were agreed to, he would express to the American bankers assurances that Government would regard with favour an immediate loan to Mexico sufficient for the temporary needs of the present administration.

Senor Gamboa replied that no loan would be big enough to induce the sacrifice by Mexico of her national dignity and that it was impossible for President Huerta to withdraw.

Mr. Bryan, United States Secretary of State has telegraphed to the United States Embassy and Consuls to aid the departing Americans and to provide funds for the transportation of the needy and also of foreigners in case of emergency.

U.S. TROOPS SENT TO FRONTIER

A telegram from San Antonio (Texas) says that acting on orders from Washington, infantry, cavalry and artillery have been rushed at two hour's notice to the Mexican border and that a thousand other troops are ready to depart.

NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP

SEND-OFF "AT HOME."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DEVONPORT, Aug. 28.

The Japanese battleship "Kongo" sailed this morning for the Far East.

A crowded "At Home" yesterday evening was attended by Marquis Inouye, Admiral Egerton and other notabilities. The function ended with mingled "Banzais" and "Hurrahs".

IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN 1915.

A GREAT SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is announced that an Imperial Exhibition, promoted by the British Dominions Exhibition, Limited, which was incorporated on May 8th, will be held in London in 1915, with a view to showing Empire products and creating a better market throughout the Empire. The site has not been decided on.

The year 1915 was chosen because of the Imperial Conference and because it is expected that the Empire Trade Commission's report will be published then.

Since the inception of the scheme a great deal of support has been received from all parts of the Empire, Representatives of the Dominions and England have allowed their names to be associated unofficially with the project, it being understood that they could in no way commit their Governments. Lord Strathcona is President and Earl Grey Vice-President of the Exhibition; Mr. Charles John Stewart, Public Trustee since 1907, is Treasurer; Mr. Herbert, formerly General Manager of the African Banking Corporation, Assistant Treasurer; and Sir Arthur Birch Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill have written sympathising with the project. It is hoped that before the end of the year emissaries will start for certain parts of the Empire with a view to soliciting support for the Exhibition.

NEW ZEALAND AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

SHIPS TO BE UNDER IMPERIAL CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Aug. 27.

In Parliament to-day, the Minister of Defence said that the Government's naval defence policy would show that New Zealand was prepared to do her duty to herself and to the Empire. Whatever New Zealand did, her ships would be under Imperial control for Imperial purposes. The Government's proposals would show no loosening of ties with the Mother-Country. New Zealand had not the slightest intention of going into partnership with Australia in naval defence.

GERMANY AND BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS "NOT BINDING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In an inspired statement to-day the "Kolnische Zeitung" says that the correctness of the reports regarding Franco-German understanding on Asiatic railway questions is subject to the strongest limitations. The German and French Governments have not been negotiating regarding the railway question in Asia Minor and Syria; there has only been a private, and not binding, exchange of views between the French and German groups.

STRIKE TROUBLES AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The strike trouble in Government offices continues. It is reported that the Colonial Office is dependent on candle-light.

The Dublin trams are now running, the Company having no difficulty in getting men to replace the strikers.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS FEARED.

The strike position in London is practically unchanged. Many rumours are current of serious developments including one that attempts will be made to paralyse the whole of London's electric supply.

Pickets attempting to win over the masons employed in refacing Buckingham Palace yesterday met with rebuff.

The masters meet to-day.

DEATH OF FAMOUS BOOKSELLER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Quaritch, the famous bookseller.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

PORTE'S DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

ADRIANOPLE TO BE RETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.

The Government will shortly submit to Bulgaria and the Powers definite proposals for a solution of the frontier question. The Porte will insist upon the retention of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh, but will offer certain concessions which, it is hoped, will be acceptable.

HYDROPLANE DISASTER.

CONSOLATION PRIZE FOR HAWKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Hawker and his passenger fell into shallow water. Hawker's injuries were slight but the passenger had his arm broken. They were both conveyed to the Dublin hospital.

Hawker only needed another 497 miles to reach Southampton by 9-30 to-morrow morning, having flown 1,043 miles in 1,260 minutes.

The "Daily Mail" has presented Hawker with a thousand sterling as a consolation prize.

HAWKER'S BAD LUCK.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Hawker has made a quick recovery from the nervous shock he experienced. In an interview he said: "It was just a ghastly piece of bad luck. My boot slipped off the rudder bar and the machine dropped fifty feet into the water before I could regain control. If I had been two hundred feet high I could have recovered."

Hawker has received only slight bruises.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Winston Churchill has sent a message to the "Daily Mail" saying that the competition is of real value to British flying and adding: "Though we started last we must persevere till the first place has been gained and held."

BHAMPTA GANG TRIAL.

AMAZING HOUSE-BREAKING EXHIBITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

At to-day's hearing Pandoo Marsu, a mason, who once belonged to the gang was examined. He deposed that all the accused were known to him and several of them his relations. From an early age he with brother Marothi and other Bhamptas lived by crime, the most daring of all being the theft of Lord Northcote's portmanteau at Neela Railway station for which a Bhampta who had nothing to do with it was convicted and sentenced.

Cross examined, he said that he had several convictions, his last release being in 1907. Since then he had been living honestly. At this state Krishna Sathe and another Bhampta informer named Hanumatha were taken outside the Court and asked to show in the presence of the Judge, Jury and several lawyers how they broke into houses. The former with an implement shaped like a spoon holed a brick wall sufficiently large to admit a man in about five minutes. The latter with the same tool made an aperture 3½ ft. in a minute and a half to the utter astonishment of the spectators.

The case is proceeding.

GROWTH OF CALCUTTA.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust has issued a joint report by the Trust Engineer and Chief Valuer on the main road projects together with the decisions of the Board regarding other principal projects. It has been decided to avoid the destruction of temples, mosques, ancestral dwelling houses, and substantial business premises and the Trust expects to carry out within the limits of the four hundred lakhs allocated the scheme they have taken in hand which includes the creation of three new roads, a central avenue, and the widening and extension of eight existing streets. The report gives preference to the petrol motor tramways system over the existing electric traction.

Despite the transfer of the Capital to Delhi land values in Calcutta seem to be still on the up grade. At a recent auction sale of surplus Corporation land one lot of about one cottah in the northern quarters of Calcutta fetched Rs. 4,700.

BOMBARDMENT OF NANKING.

FIRING CONTINUOUS ALL NIGHT.

GERMAN CRUISER FIRED ON.

REBELS' WAR-TAX ON MERCHANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.

A telegram from Nanking, dated 26th instant, says a bombardment occurred last night. The Government troops attacked three gates but were repulsed. The defence, however, was less vigorous than hitherto owing to the demoralising effect of the bombardment. The Government troops have brought up new guns and placed their batteries on three sides of the city.

Firing was continuous all night and many shells burst in thickly populated parts of the city.

Some Government troops have crossed the Yangtse and cut off food supplies which have hitherto been uninterrupted.

The Rebels are compelling merchants to contribute one-tenth of their wealth to the rebel funds. One silk merchant has been compelled to pay twenty thousand dollars. The Chamber of Commerce has contributed thirty thousand under pressure.

CHINESE REBELS AND GERMAN CRUISERS.

"EMDEN" FIRED AT.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

The Commander of the German cruiser squadron in the Far East reports that the rebels occupying one of the Wuhu forts on the Yangtse fired a cannon and some rifles at the cruiser "Emden," which replied, silencing the fort after twenty-five rounds.

CHINESE BORDER.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN CHINESE AND TIBETANS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.

A telegram from Shanghai says that the Tibetans at Hsiangcheng are resuming the offensive and hostilities are recommencing along the border generally.

POLICE ADVISE TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.

With the approval of the British Legation Colonel Bruce, Superintendent of Police in Shanghai, will accept the post of police adviser to the Chinese Government.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN RAILWA.

TO VISIT INDIA IN COLD WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The periodical visits to India of the directors of Indian Railway companies at Home, which was recommended by the late Mr. Thomas Robertson, have now become an established custom. Among those who are expected this cold weather are Sir F. R. Upcote, Chairman of the East Indian Railway Board, Mr. Dallas, vice Chirman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Board, Mr. Huddleston of the Nisam's Railway as well as of the Assam Bengal Railway Board.

Mr. Allen of the Bengal and North-Western Railway is already in India.

S. INDIA PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

EXTERMINATION OF INSECT PESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 28.

At the third day's sitting of the Planters' Conference the principal resolution passed was:—"That in view of the presence of green bug on coffee estates in South India it appears essential that the Government should introduce some form of internal pest Act in order to strengthen the hands of their scientific staff, but would suggest that before any general pest Act became law its provisions should be submitted to the United Planters' Association for report."

CAWNPORE RIOT.

SIX ACCUSED ILL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEARING IN HOSPITAL.

JUDGE REFUSES BAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 28.

The cases of Nazar Mohamed Khan, Kabuli, against whom a remand till to-day was obtained by the police and of four others, including Moulvi Sulaiman, a teacher, who had received rather serious injuries in the recent riot, was called on to-day before Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate of Cawnpore. All these four men could not be placed on their trial along with the rest of the accused, as they were unable to attend Court on account of the serious injuries they had received. One of these four injured accused had to be brought to Court on a stretcher on which he lay during the proceedings.

The proceedings began by Mr. Boys informing the Court that four out of six injured accused only were able to attend Court that day. The Civil Surgeon's report showed that the other two accused may be able to attend in about a week's time. Mr. Boys suggested that the case against these six accused might be enquired into in the hospital.

Counsel for the defence agreed to this proposal and the Court therefore adjourned the case against these six accused till Saturday next, 30th August. The Civil Surgeon was to be asked whether he could make arrangements in the hospital for the case to be continued there.

As regards the case of Nazar Mohamed Khan, Kabuli, Mr. Boys stated that the identification of the accused has taken place only a day previous and his instructions were to apply for a short remand, but his difficulty was that the police had not till then sent up a chalan against him. As soon as the chalan from the police came in he would formally move for a remand. Counsel for Nazar Mohammed Khan agreed for a remand till Saturday next and the case against Nazar Mohomed Khan was ultimately adjourned to Saturday, and the Court directed that the accused be produced in hospital on that day.

Counsel for the Crown intimated that Nazar Mohammad Khan will either be charged with rioting etc., and in that case he will have to be committed to the Sessions and his trial can take place along with the rest of the accused or he will be charged with incitement to riot and in that case he need not be committed to the Sessions as he will not then be charged under Section 333 I.P.C., an offence exclusively triable by a Court of Sessions.

Counsel intimated that if the case against these men was proceeded with the evidence in chief of witnesses for the Crown will not take more than three days.

TRIAL BEFORE SESSIONS JUDGE

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Austen Kendal, Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, was again occupied for some time to-day at the Civil Court in listening to the application for bail made on behalf of the 101 accused who on Tuesday were committed for trial under Section 333 I. P. C. by Mr. H. M. Smith. Special Magistrate, Great interest was shown and the Court was crowded.

Mr. Boys, with whom was the Crown pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown and the applications were made by Mr. Habibullah, Mr. Sherwani and Babu Vikrama.

Replying to the Judge on the opening of the Court Mr. Boys said he was instructed to oppose the application.

Babu Vikrama said the application was made under Section 498 Cr. Pr. C. which dealt with the granting of bail in non-bailable offences. The object of detention, it had been held, was not penal, but simply to secure attendance in this case. It would appear that the Crown did not anticipate the danger. Mr. Boys had made statements before the special magistrate in which he invited the defence to give an assurance that the plea of justification would not be raised in order that a less serious charge under Section 147 I. P. C. could be framed

The Judge: I thought those statements were made without prejudice.

Mr. Boys: I am quite prepared to stand by them.

Continuing, Baloo Vikrama said the charge under Section 333 I. P. C. was framed because—

The Judge (interposing): Because the evidence justified it.

THE PRESENT CHARGE.

Babu Vikrama, proceeding, said the Crown was not anxious to proceed under section 333. So far as the prosecution was concerned the granting of bail would in no way cause any change in the position. The mere fact that counsel for the defence refused to acquiesce to the Crown's suggestions could not alter the position. The Crown had never expressed any fear as to letting the accused out on bail.

The Judge pointed out a paragraph of Section 497 Cr. P. C. which stated he shall not be so released if there are sufficient grounds to believe he is guilty.

Babu Vikrama argued that Section 498 under which the application was made was not dependent upon Section 497.

Mr. Sherwin submitted that their position in that Court was precisely that position which the Crown wanted in the Magistrate's Court. The Crown wantcd the defence to give an assurance that the plea of justification would not be raised, and as a matter of fact the Court did frame the charges under Section 333 to stop the raising plea of jurisdiction.

The Judge: Do you suggest that the Court framed charges under Section 333 against the evidence in order to stop the raising of this plea?

SAME POSITION AS BEFORE.

Counsel: I do not suggest anything against the evidence. The charge under Section 333 would not have been framed if we had given an assurance. The plea of jurisdiction cannot be raised now and we are therefore in just that position in which the Crown wanted us before the Lower Court. If the accused are detained it is because they would not waive the right given them by the law.

The Judge: I do not agree at all.

Counsel added he thought this a fitting case in which bail could be granted.

Mr. Habibullah said that apart from the merits of the case he would appeal to the Judge as to whether this was not one of the cases where bail might be granted in non-bailable cases. On the prosecution's own showing the accused did not intend to plunder nor had they any criminal intent.

Mr. Boys here pointed out that as correctly reported in the newspapers the words he used were "common criminal intent."

To act up to their protestations of leniency, continued Mr. Habibullah, in the Lower Court the prosecution could not consistently oppose the application for bail. Look at the misery that there is in the city, added counsel. Look at the misery in thousands of homes. If you exercise your mercy you will be doing no damage to the prosecution and you will have the everlasting gratitude of thousands of people. Counsel further suggested that there was no danger of accused absconding if granted bail.

Mr. Boys said that in the Lower Court he himself with the greatest sincerity made an appeal for mercy on behalf of the accused. The defence failed to take advantage of it. As regarded the danger of the accused absconding, he could only say that five were absconding already. If he had said one thing more clearly than another, it was that if the defence failed to accept his invitation the prosecution would be bound to press the charge under Section 333.

JUDGE'S ORDER.

The following is the full text of the rders passed by Mr. Austen Kendall, Sessions Judge on the bail application of the 101 accused in the Mosque Riot case which was argued this morning.

"It is argued that the detention of applicants is simply penal as the Crown had itself not desired to prosecute under Section 333. This is not so at all. The Crown offered in what it thought was the interest of the accused a compromise which would have the result of a prompt decision of the case and the certainty of a sentence in case of conviction which could in no case exceed two years rigorous imprisonment. That this could be done it was necessary to ask the Court to take a step which might be considered irregular and the Crown would not do so unless the defence joined in agreeing to condone the irregularity if such it was. The learned counsel for the accused did not say that they desired for their clients a trial before a higher court or that they did not desire a trial before the Magistrate. There was no question of forcing them to disclose their defence or to act precipitately or in a way by which their clients might be prejudiced. They declined to agree and the Court had no alternative. It is their action and not that of the Crown which has resulted in these 101 persons being in jail to await a completely new trial, instead of finding themselves with their trial half completed with the assurance of a magistrate's, and not judge's sentence, and with the prospect of enjoying their annual Ramzan Holidays in the bosom of their families, for Section 147 is a bailable offence. The Crown has nowhere admitted nor does anything spoken for the prosecution allow the inference that it admits that no offence is provided under Section 333. The fact that a senior Magistrate with experience as Sessions Judge has committed the case to the Sessions Court provides "reasonable ground" within the meaning of Section 497. It is argued that Section 497 has no connection. 497 lays down the main grounds to be considered in granting or refusing bail and it is manifest that those must be the grounds which a Court will consider in exercising a judicial discreation. Under Section 498 Mr. Habib Ullah, Barrister-at-law for some of the accused has implored the mercy of the Court apart from the merits of the case. It is said that there is no danger of the accused absconding or breaking out in any way but it is pointed out by the prosecution that five persons are at present absconding whose names are known to the learned counsel for the defence, a list having been given to them. A judge undertakes a very grave responsibility if he allows on bail persons for whom the law prescribed that bail shall not be ordinarily granted. Sufficient reasons have not been shown to me why I should undertake that responsibilty in this case. The application is refused.

LINER FIRE.

PANIC AMONG 1,500 PASSENGERS.

OFFICER AND SEAMAN SUFFOCATED.

FIREBOATS EXTINGUISH BLAZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

A fire broke out in the docks here on board the giant liner "Imperator."

The officer and a seaman were suffo

The fire began r in the morning and caused a panic among fifteen hundred steerage passengers who remained on board overnight. The crew had to cease fighting the flames until the steerage passengers were safely ashore. Fireboats extinguished the blaze at eight in the morning. It was confined to the upper storerooms. The second officer died leading men into the smoking hold. The liner had a list of fifteen degrees. It is estimated that the damage is considerable.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

LATEST REPORT.

We learn from the thirty-sixth annual report, season 1912-1913, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles just received that the total strength of the Corps is 830 as compared with 866 last year, the decrease being entirely among the Cadets and is due to the raising of the physical standard for enrolment among the latter. The Commandant (Col. R. W. L. Dunlop) wishes to thank all those who have assisted in recruiting and relies upon the continued support of all ranks in this direction during the ensuing year, as the Military Authorities consider it to be of the utmost importance that the Corps should at all times be able to muster a full battalion of adults to enable it to fulfil the roll allotted to it in the Defence of Bombay.

INSPECTIONS.

The inspection by Inspector of Volunteers took place on 30th October 1912. Numbers present on Parade were:—

Adults	203
Byculla Cadets	133

The Battalion was inspected in the occupation of riot posts in the native town and although previous to the drill season the Battalion turned out in good strength on short notice.

The Corps was inspected during the Annual Camp of Exercise at Santa-Cruz by Major General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay Brigade and by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

The Rifle meeting was as usual held on the Crops Ranges at Ghat-Kopar but in spite of the elimination of entrance fees, the number of competitors was not above the average. It is hoped that by dividing competitors into 3 separate classes and by spreading the meeting over a longer period, a greater number will complete next year.

PARADES.

The Battalion parades were held as usual on the Oval but the average attendance on the Oval but the average attendance was only 141 as compared with 280 last year and 181 the year before.

The Commandant while appreciating the difficulty which many members of the Corps find in attending these drills, wishes to impress on all ranks the necessity for such attendance as often as possible so that the necessary preliminary training of all ranks may be completed before Camp, thereby enabling more advanced work, which can only be proceeded with in Camp, to be at once taken in hand when the Camp commences.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The Annual Camp was held at Santa-Cruz from 1st to 8th February. The daily average attendence was 411.7 against 435.5 last year. Work was carried out keenly and with intelligence and the Commandant is glad to report a very marked improvement in all ranks at the end of the week.

The Battalion was inspected by Major General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and also by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett, K. C. B., K.C.V.O., who saw the Battalion carry out a scheme for the attack and capture of a position, and a subsequent retirement before a vigorous counter attack, on the conclusion of which he congratulated all ranks on their work in the field and stated that he considered that the attack had been very well carried out. The thanks of the Battalion are due to Lieut.-Colonel Lowther of 95th Russell's Infantry for providing an enemy on several occasions and for the ready assistance at all times given by him and his Battalion to the Corps.

THE AVERAGE MEXICAN.

AIMS AND CHARACTER.

A great many people outside Mexico have the idea that the population of this country is composed of mixed Spanish-Indian race, in which the Iberian element largely predominates, wrote the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" from Orizaba on June 25. In reality, the so-called "Mestizos," or people of mixed descent, form a comparatively smaller percentage of the population. There is, perhaps, a million and a half of tese hybirds, and probably about another million or so persons of pure European descent in the Republic. The remainder, amounting to between twelve and thirteen millions, is pure-blooded Indian without any admixture. Many of these Indians are in almost as primitive a condition as when Cortes landed in Mexico. There are 133 tribes of Indians recognised as still quite distinct. They are divided by ethnologists into sixteen linguistic groups, but fifty-three separate languages or widely differing dialects are spoken in the republic. Some of the tribes like the Seri Indians of Sonora, are abject savages, while others, such as the Nahuatl and Maya speaking races of the valley of Mexico and the Yucatan peninsula, reached the highest point of civilisation and culture attained by any of the aboriginal inhabitants of America. But these races have sadly declined since the Spanish conquest, and the native Mexican has, speaking broadly, become a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the conquerors.

POLITICAL CONTROL.

The millions of subject Indians, although living under what in theory is one of the freest democratic Constitutions in the world, have no act or part in the government of their ouontry. Political control is entirely in the hands of the descendants of the Spanish settlers in Mexico and the wealthier and better-educated among the comparatively small number of the mixed race which sprung from their unions with the natives. Two of the greatest men in Mexican history, Benito Juarez and Profirio Diaz, had a large infusion of Mexican blood in their veins. Juarez, indeed, is said to have been almost pure Indian. His chief claim to fame lies in the fact that he freed the republic from the incubus of the Roman Catholic Church and the military caste, whose intrigues and rebellions reduced the nation to sanguinary chaos for more than a generation after it had thrown off the Spanish yoke. Diaz gave Mexico thirty years of peace and orderly government, and raised her to a reputable place among the nations. Much of the success of President Diaz was due to the financial and commercial stability built up by the genius of his Finance Minister, Limantour, who was a Frenchman. But, with these two exceptions, practically every name that has risen into real eminence in Mexico is that of a man of pure European descent.

The vast mass of the people are steeped in ignorance. Fully 87 per cent. can neither read nor write, and, except when there is a very large admixture of European blood of the people are brought into close daily contact with foreigners, the indigenous Mexican and the Mestizo remain today as they have been for centuries.

THE UNAMBITIOUS INDIAN.

The pure-bred Mexican is almost wholly without ambition. He lives from hand to mouth, content if he provides for his daily needs. If increased wages are earned, the only result is to diminish his daily effort in a corresponding degree. Everywhere I have been in Mexico, on plantations, in mines, at great works for the development of natural resources, I heard the same statement as to the futility of attempting to stimulate the Indian to effort by giving him increased remuneration for his work. One instance, that I can give from personal observation, will be sufficient. On a large banana plantation is the State of Oxaca, where I stayed for some time on a visit to the proprietor, the average wages paid the peons was 75 centaves per day, the equivalent of 1s. 6d. in English money. The men were quite content with this rate, which enabled them, in this ropic land, to keep their families in a fair degree of comfort. Large areas of fruit became ready for cutting, and overtime was paid in order that the bananas might be marketed in time before they spoiled. The Indians readily accepted the offer, but as soon as the weekly 9s. had been earned, sometimes in less than four days, the gangs knocked off work. No inducement could persuade them to resume until the money was exhausted and it became necessary to earn more, and the proprietor of the plantation had to scour the country to procure additional labour to save his crop from being wasted.

Yet, within his limits, and under white supervision, the Mexican is a useful workman. Routine duties he performs satisfactorily, but if his task requires sustained attention or thoughtful foresight, he is apt to fail, except under the closest supervision. In the cities he makes a good factory hand after careful training. Gardening he takes to naturally, and as a mason or bricklayer, under the direction of a skilled foreman, he is excellent. He is a competent motor-man and train conductor, because in these occupations the operations he has to perform are mainly mechanical and limited in number. But put him in charge on the foot-plate of a locomotive, where a higher degree of skill and watchfulness is required, and disaster is apt to ensue. The average Mexican almost wholly lacks the sense of responsibility, and he is equally innocent of what we term "conscience." A Mexican will faithfully guard his master's property so long as he knows himself to be under observation. Without that he will either neglect it or appropriate it to his own use without a qualm, or even without any sense of wrongdoing. For these reasons the percentage of what may be termed management expenses, apart from the mere cost of labour, as shown by the wages bill, is disproportionately high as compared with similar expenses in Europe or the United States. Labour, measured by the rate of wages paid to the individual workman, is cheap in Mexico, but I am told by large employers that when the total cost is compared with the output there is very little difference between the price of labour here and in other parts of the world.

CONDITION OF THE PEON.

This generalisation as to cost does not apply to labour on the great haciendas or country estates of Mexico. There labour is employed under peculiar conditions, which in many circumstances is indistinguishable from slavery. These haciendas represent the estates originally granted to Spaniards, perhaps centuries ago. As a rule they are of enormous extent, and it is the pride of their owners to hand them on undiminished to their successors. Some are remote from the usual highways of commerce, and are still conducted in feudal, or even patriarchal methods. Whether devoted to the growth on the pulque cactus on the high plateau or to the production of copper or sugar in the "tierra caliente," they are, as a rule, absolutely self-contained. The haciendado (proprietor) supplies his peons with everything they eat or drink or wear, and the cost is charged against the peon's wages, for there are as yet no "Truck Acts" in the Republic. The peons are generally born and reared on the estate. When they arrive at maturity, often before it, the first thing they do is to borrow from the haciendado a sum of money to enable them to get married.

From that hour the labourer ceases to be a free man. Marriage is an expensive thing for the peon. The State will marry him for nothing, but all his life he has had it dinned into his ears that a civil marriage is an abomination; that the ecclesiastical wedding in the haciendado chapel by the priest is the only binding tie, and that ceremony costs a good fat fee. So the poor peon borrows the money from his employer, who gladly advances it, and also the fifty or sixty pesos necessary to fit up his humble dwelling. Never again in his life will he be free of debt, because it is a sheer impossibility for him to save any money. Indeed, he rarely or never sees any money. He toils from year's end to year's end; the haciendado, or his manager, supplying food and clothes as the peon requires them for himself and his wife and children; and every year he gets deeper into the mire. So long as he owes a single peso he is tied body and soul to the estate on which he was born. Imprisonment for debt is supposed to be contrary to the laws of the Republic, but a peon in debt, if he runs away, will be arrested and handed back to his master, and as once in debt always in debt is the almost invariable rule, a large percentage of the peons pass their lives in a condition of virtual slavery.

If, in his despair, he commits a crime and is imprisoned, he is in even deeper slavery than before, because the system of contract labour prevails in Mexico, and criminals are hired out to contractors, who usually see to it that they make a profit on the transaction. Little wonder, then, that the late Francisco Madero's promise to reform the laws relating to "Peonage," and to give every peon land and a mule of his own, brought the poor, discontented wretches flocking to his standard, and enabled him to overthrow Porfirio Diaz. The bitter disappointment that followed the failure of Madero to fulfil any of his promises has had much to do with the disorder that has marked these last two years. Most of the so-called rebels are simple peons who have been driven by despair to adopt the life of bandits and outlaws. Political objects they have none; their aims are entirely personal, and are prompted solely by the desire to escape from a mode of life that had grown intolerable.

But let not too much sympathy be wasted on the peon. So long as he is kept in hand he is fairly quiet and tractable, but when he takes to the road and becomes his own maser he is turbulent, savage and brutal, displaying all the cruelty, lust and disregard of human life and suffering that is characteristic of this American Indian. Theffendish savager of this class has been manifested again and again during the past three years, by endless incidents, like the treatment of the women at the San Vicente mine in Guerro and at the wreck of the train to Cuernavaca, last May, when the injured were murdered and the women passengers ravished and then thrown back into the burning train that had been deliberately set on fire.

MEXICAN PSYCHOLOGY.

Apart from his patience and tractableness under restraint and his brutal savagery when he breaks loose, the psychology of the average Mexican is a very interesting study. Whether pure Indian or "Mestizo," he is deeply imbued with what may be described as tthe "Manana" spirit. He will not do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow, or at all unless nebessity compels it. With him Manana does not mean "to-morrow," it means not now," or never if he can avoid it. He seems incapable of entertaining more than one idea, and is utterly lacking in the capaciy to compare ideas and form a judgment for himself. He is easily influenced and led, but he follows individuals, not principles. He will be carried away with enthusiasm while listening to one set of opinions. An hour later, if some plausible personality commands a set diametrically the opposite he will accept them with equal readiness and whole-heartedness.

Being naturally indolent, he would rather be governed and taken care of than govern; but he must be—likes to be—ruled with a firm, even a harsh, hand, provided it is just and is applied with tact and understanding. Porfirio Diaz thoroughly understood his countrymen in these respects, and hence his rule was successful until his powers and methods were enfeebled by age. His successor, President Madero, made the mistake of thinking that the Mexican was ready for democratic government. When he discovered his error he attempted to return to Diaz methods without the Diaz strength and knowledge, and failed miserably.

The patriotism of the average Mexican is almost non-existent. He is supremely selfish, and if his own interests and personal concerns prosper he is indifferent to the fate of his neighbour or of his country. His sense of justice is blunted. As a writer with a long experience of Mexico puts it, the aim of the average Mexican in all controversial matters, either with his own countrymen or with foreigners, it not justice or fair-play, but an "arreglo" an adjustment in which he will get the bettter of his opponent somehow or other.

AS A FIGHTING MAN.

As a soldier, he is uncertain and unrealiable. When cornered he will often fight desparately, but in the open he prefers to engage his adversary at long range, and will spend days in such wasteful expenditure of ammunition unless he believes himself superior to the enemy in numbers, equipment, and other advantages. It is because of this characteristic that one reads in the papers here of "desperate" battles, lasting for days, between the Fedral troops and the rebels, where the toll of killed and wounded is in ludicrous disproportion to the numbers engaged and the duration of the conflict. I have even heard of cases where hostile bands have suddenly encountered each other in the mountains at 200 or 300 yards range. Both sides retreated precipitiously until they were 1,500 yards or so apart, and then, snugly ensconsed behind rocks, began the fight in true Mexican style. The slaughter in these "battles" only begins when, by some accident, prisoners have been captured and disarmed. Then the victors show a complete disregard for life—that of the prisoners.

I think I have said sufficient to indicate that the average Mexicans, who form the bulk of the population, are as yet hardly fitted for representative Government, and that the only form suited to their peculiar temperament and state of political development is a benevolent despotism, such as the country had uneder General Porfirio Diaz. The long and successful administration of that doughty old warrior was very largely due to the fact that he did not overdo the "benevolence." Even the urban middle and upper classes, with whom political control largely resides, are not always in a position to exercise franchise effectively even under the "Sufragio efectivo y libre" promised by the Madero, family. The famous, or rather infamous, incident of the Zacatecas election returns is a case in point. Under the Constitution a committee of the Chamber of Deputies examines the returns and reports what candidates have been duly elected. In the case of Zacatecas, the committee reported that certain gentlemen were qhalified to sit as the representatives of that constituency. When the Chamber asked to see the returns it turned out that the official packet from Zacatecas had never even been opened! That however, was a mere detail. The candidates reported by the committee as duly elected were all good "Maderistas," and what more was required?

It is abundantly plain to anyone who chooses to study conditions on the spot that Mexico is still in a primitive stage of development—politics, commerce, and sociology. The best hope for the country is that a group of capable, earnest men, such as President Huerta has gathered round him, may be enabled to continue the administration of its affairs, "under the forms of the Constitution," as far as these lend themselves to the task, but in reality with a free hand to adopt whatever courses may be necessary to deal with the disturbed and inflamed conditions of the Republic. This method must persist for many a year to come, and it alone offers a leasonable guarantee that the limitless resources and unbounded potential wealth of the country may be developed to the advantage of the people who dwell in this land of matchless climate and opportunity.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Government of Bombay has been officially informed that the Bengal Government has decided not to reopen the question of opening the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong to the Haj pilgrimage. It is understood that correspondence on the subject will be published during the course of the next week.

RIVAL FISHERMAN.

FISHING RIGHTS IN MAHIM AND BANDRA,

MONOPOLY CLAIMED.

Mr. Frank Conceicao of Bandra, has addressed to us a lengthy communication detailing the grievances of a large body of poor fishermen of Mahim, Dharavi and Bandra, who, he says, are forcibly prevented from eking out a livelihood by a handful of monopolists, who claim, on what he alleges to be quite untenable grounds, the sole right to fish in the Bandra Mahim creek.

The history of the matter dates back to 65 years.

Mr. Conceicao gives several instances of aggression and assault on the poor fishermen. Mr. Conceicao begs His Excellency the Governor and all other authorities to put a stop to this state of things and to redress the hardships of the illiterate and voiceless community of fishermen who are seriously affected by this so-called monopoly.

Mr. Conceicao says, that prior to the construction of the Mahim Causeway and the Bandra Railway Bridge the fishermen of these villages used to lay down their nets in the different parts of the creek, and consequently feelings of great amity prevailed. But after the construction of these two schemes breaches of the peace began to take place between them, owing to the Bandra fishermen claiming the exclusive monopoly to fish with stakes under the 4 archways of the Causeway. In 1848 the Mahim fishermen with a view to avoid such breaches, approached with a representation the then Collector of Bombay. This officer thereupon adressed a letter to the then Collector of Thana within whose jurisdiction the fishermen of Bandra lived. Both these officers after a very careful survey of the creek, and with the desire to put an end to further breaches of the peace, and unrestricted rights of fishing in the creek, fixed boundaries within which the fishermen of Bandra and Mahim had respectively to lay down their nets. Vide Collector's Report No. 448 of 1848. This arrangement proved beneficial to all the fishermen but it was unfortunately not given a long lease of life, as, on the 23rd November, 1865, that is 17 years after the above arrangement was effected the ancestors of the present stake-holders had it registered, planted stakes along the line of the current, and gave the other fishermen to understand that it was a Government document conferring upon them and their heirs alone the exclusive rights of fishing with stakes in the creek. Armed with this document, these stake holders are enjoying the exclusive monopoly. Mr. Conceicao points out that these monopolists number only 53 stake holders, while the fishermen shut out number over 500. The alleged rights of fishing of these men have been sold by some of them for Rs. 500 and under ,and in one case the transaction is even registered in the Sub-Registrar's Court, Bandra. Another monopolist before his demise last year bequeathed in his will his alleged right of fishing to a certain fisherman for the sum of Rs. 25/. Further some of the stake holders also lease their alleged rights every year. All these transactions Mr. Conceicao urges are against the generous wishes expressed towards this class of people by His Excellency's predecessor in Council. Vide letter No. 3646 of 2nd October, 1846, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay.

Apart from the alleged illegality of these transactions there is the apprehension that in course of time it will have disastrous effects on the fishermen and their descendants if the valuable fishing places where stakes are are allowed to be disposed of by the stake holders. Moreover these stakeholders pay no tax to Government.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHITEFIELD.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 28.

Mr. J. H. Abbott at a special entertainment given by the Anglo-Indian community at Bowring Institute last night speaking on Whiteefield, the Anglo-Indian settlement near Bangalore, which he visited yesterday, said that it was hopeless to expect the land out there to pay if settlers were paying a price for eight acres, which would buy them a thousand acres up north. Not only this, but they were greatly mistaken in not following the example of the ryots around them as to the suitability of crops to the soil. He was sorry to notice that the methods employed generally at Whitefield were against local conditions.

GOVERNOR OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA ILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NAIROBI, Aug. 28.

The Governor is seriously ill. The Chief Secretary has been appointed Acting-Governor.

DEATH OF BURMA VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

The Officiating Commandant, Burma Volunteers in a Regimental Order issued to-day, expressed extreme regret at the death of Lieut.-Colonel Willcocks, Commandant of the Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 28th August, 1913.)

Captain W. S. W. Brown, 44th Merwara Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain L. S. Fenton, 113th Infantry, proceeding to Gyantse.

Captain W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur, as a temporary measure.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. A. Dickins, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 15th September 1913.

Captain B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Major J. H. McDonald, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), I.M.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to be a Civil Surgeon of the First Class.

Mr. G. Mc. Harrison, Chief Engineer in Sind, to hold, in addition to his own duties, the charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, during the absence of Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Superintending Engineer, at Simla.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive, Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, three months' furlough in continuation of the three months' privilege leave.

On the expiry of his language leave Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central Division to Sind.

Mr. C. F. Efford, L.D.S. (England), has been granted three months' leave without allowances with effect from 12th August 1913.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months with effects from 4th August 1913.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The Governor in Council is pleased, on the application of the Bassein Municipality, to declare that section 153 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay III of 1901), shall apply to the said municipal district.

The term of office of the present councillors of the Municipal Board of Bassein extended up to 30th September 1913, is further extended up to 31st March 1914.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Messrs. Bhagavandas Giridhardas Desai, LL.B., Channappa Chanvirappa, Hulkoti, LL.B., Vasudev Mahadev Apte, LL.B., Maganlal Dahyabhai Daru, LL.B., and Shivshankar Anandrav Shete, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES.

The following Notification in the General Department, dated 10th August, 1913, appeared in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Consequent on the redistribution of the charges of the Presidency Surgeons whereby the number of Presidency Surgeons is reduced from three to two, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I)., I.M.S., to be Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M. (Abdn.), I.M.S., to be Presidency Surgeon, First District, Physician on the staff at St. George's Hospital, Marine Surgeon and in medical charge of the Elphinstone College.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., D.P.H. (Ire.) I.M.S., to be Presidency Surgeon, Second District and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools.

Major G. E. Stewart, M.B., F.R.C.S. (E)., I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Mahabaleshvar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, on leave.

Consequent on the appointment of a full-time Professor of Anatomy at the Grant Medical College, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, M.B. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to be Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, to act as senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and to be, pending further orders, substantive *pro tem.* Principal, Grant Medical College.

Major T. S. Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to be Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 23rd August 1913:—

Bombay City, 15; Karachi District, 1; Surat District, 19; Thana District, 17; Nasik District, 18; Satara District, 19; Kolaba District, 1; Belgaum District, 26; Dharwar District, 142; Bijapur District, 81; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 97; Surat Agency, 10; Total 449.

The Police Training School at Bhagalpur having gone to Behar, the Government of Bengal propose establishing a central Police Training School at Sardah in the Rajshahi District for which sixteen bighas of land are being acquired.

MYSORE MINE DISASTER.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

[Associated Press.]

Kolar Gold Field, Aug. 28.

The following is an official version of the disastrous accident at Edgar's Shaft of the Mysore Mine:—

"At 7 a.m. Driver J. Jenkins had taken over charge of the engine from Driver John Richards. A number of trips had been made to and from the 3,226 level when it was required to hoist and lower to the 2,520. The south cage remained at the surface and was made fast by chaining in the usual manner, the south reel being unclutched and brakes applied to it. The north cage was then hoisted from the 3,226 level to the 2,520 level and the south reel clutched. The driver after the south cage was unchained resumed the working of the engine, that is to say, he lowered the south and hoisted the north cage. After the cage having travelled about 100 feet in the shaft the drawbar of the south reel clutch band parted freeing this reel on the crank shaft and thereby becoming uncontrollable. The driver on hearing an usual noise, shut off the steam from his engine and applied both brakes which took effect on the north but not on the south reel suffiociently to stop it, the latter revolving at a great pace spent the whole of its rope and was hauled to the bottom of the shaft with the cage. The drawbar mentioned above is made of mild steel 3 3-8 in diameter and showed no flaw in the fracture.

MUKTESWAR LABORATORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's scheme for strengthening the bacteriological laboratory at Mukteswar by appointing a pathologist who will undertake the study of disease from a pathological stand-point.

Lord Crewe is on the look out for a suitable candidate for the post. He will also fill up the appointments of a bacteriologist and physiological chemist which have been vacant now for some time.

CHINESE OUTRAGE.

DEPORTATION OF LEADERS THREATENED.

Tow young Chinamen named Ah Thiam and Ah Foo were placed before Mr. Clarke, Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, charged with having on Friday night last, stabbed a Chinaman in Upper Chitpore Road, says the "Statesman." Mr. Martelli, of Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, informed the Acting Commissioner that a number of his clients (the Republicans) had recently been bound down to keep the peace in consequence of a misunderstanding that had arisen between the two parties. His men were extremely peaceful and law abiding, but their position was taken advantage of by the other side, who generally adopted every possible means of annoying and otherwise attempting to create a breach of the peace, knowing for a fact that if his clients retaliated in any possible manner they were liable to get themselves into serious trouble, as was instanced in this particular case. He said that if the police had originally undertaken to have had both factions bound over, all further trouble in this particular direction would have ceased long ago. Superintendent Aldridge intimated that proceedings under that section had already been drawn up against a number of Imperialists and the hearing was fixed for the 28th instant. Mr. Clarke, in passing orders, directing the accused to be placed on their trial for causing hurt by dangerous means, observed that he had quite made up his mind to put this nuisance down with a firm hand. Sir Frederick Halliday had given them every possible opportunity of effecting a reconciliation and since they had failed to take advantage of those opportunities he would, as the only other alternative, have a number of the leaders representing both sides deported from Calcutta as undesirables.

Tribal rumour at Muscat credits the Imam with intention to renew hostilities after the Id festival.

A report from Peshawar mentions the rumour that the Nawab of Dir has been defeated in his attempt to regain his capital.

Over fifty questions have now been received for the two days' sittings of the Imperial Legislative Council in September. Several resolutions have also been forwarded, but these will be deferred till the cold weather session at Delhi.

Early next month a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act in order to legalise the substitution of district and sessions judges for the existing divisional judges in the province will be ready for submission to the Government of India.

WILSON BARRETT'S "GHOST."

DEATH OF MR. J. DEWHURST.

At the age of 76 years, Mr. Jonathan Dewhurst, the well-remembered actor, has passed away at the Royal Oak Hotel, Chorley, of which noise he was the licensee. For a long time he had not been seen upon the London stage but in the course of a strenuous career he achieved popularity in many parts of the world, especially in Australia. His direction for many years. Mr. Dewhurst could fairly claim to be a member of the "old brigade" and, although, in common with many other actors, he became a licensed victualler in his later years, the work he did in connection with the drama was always of a valuable and serious character. Upon his first appearance before the footlights, nearly fifty years ago, he enjoyed the distinction of performing with a rising young actor, whose fame in the city of Manchester was growing space.

PHILLIPE DE COMINES.

The occasion was the benefit, at the Prince's Theatre, on April 5, 1865, of the late Mr. Fred Macabe, familiar to the public as the conductor of the "Begone, Dull Care!" entertainment, and on that evening Charles Calvert appeared as Louis XI., with Henry living as Nemours and Dewhurst in the minor part of Phillipe de Comines. Irving had just concluded an engagement, extending over several months, at the Theatre Royal, and it was at that establishment on June 20, 1864, that his first performance of Hamlet was given. After this he appeared for some time, under the Calvert management, playing such dissimilar characters as Edmund in "King Lear" and Dick Hazard in the old farce, "My Wife's Dentist." The company included Mrs. Calvert, Mattie Beinhardt (an excellent actress, who retired from the stage many years since), the late Maggie Brennan, Phillip Day, and Dewhurst. The deceased actor also took part, in the summer of 1865, in a production of Dion Boucicault's evergreen drama, "Arrahna Pogue," the lady now known to us as Mrs. Bandmann-Palmer, playing the heroine. Later in the same year he fulfilled an engagement at the Town Hall, Oxford, which was run for a dramatic season by Mrs. Hooper. Irving was the leading man there, and among his impersonations was that which Henry Neville had rendered famous—Bob Brierly in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." It is a great pity London never enjoyed an opportunity of seeing that.

IN LONDON.

Following on several provincial engagements, Mr. Dewhurst, in 1871, made his bow to a metropolitan audience at Drury Lane Theatre, then under the direction of the late Mr. Chatterton, in Andrew Halliday's adaption of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," one of the many versions of the "Wizard of the North's" novels. Phelps appeared as Isaac and the late J. B. Howard of Howard and Wyndham) was the Ivanhoe, with the ever-to-remembered Adelaide Neilson as Bebeca. Dewhurst took the part of Brian de Bois Guilbert, and the play, principally by reason of its sensational elements, was a fair success. In the year 1879 the late Rose Leclercq took up the principal character, and did very well with it at Plymouth. Mr. Charles Cartwright then acted. Mr. Dewhurst's part while the comparatively minor role of Robin Hood was played by Mr. R. S. Sievier, sustainer of another interesting part at the Law Courts a week or two since. Christian in "Not a Bad Judge" was another of his efforts, and it seems strange, at this time of day, to remember that Mr. Sievier also performed Malcolm and Guildenstern in "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," thirty-four years ago. Mr. Dewhurst's association with "the Bard" was of a more comprehensive description, and, during his early London days, he was the original representative of Douglas in "The Lady of the Lake," produced at Drury Lane in 1872. To the modern playgoer, however, his memory will be mostly associated with the late Mr. Wilson Barrett. The production of "Hamlet," at the Princess's, in 1884, created a vast amount of discussion, and probably no rendering of the melancholy Dane was more canvassed or criticised. As Tom Mead had been a faithful Ghost to Irving, so Jonathan Dewhurst was the inseparable of Wilson Barrett, his fine sonorous diction making the part in the tragedy stand out with impressive dignity. His Holy Clement in "Claudian" was, likewise, much commended. Mr. Dewhurst's final appearances in London were at the Olympic Theatre during Mrs. Conover's season in 1886.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The smuggling of opium to Rangoon on a large scale has been going on for some time at Cocanada. Owing to the great secrecy with which the operation was carried out detection was a matter of considerable difficulty, nevertheless a few days back Mr. Connor on information received, boarded a provision boat which was carrying supplies to a Rangoon steamer and seised there a large quantity of opium. The Serang of the boat and a few others are now going to be prosecuted.

SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SIR W. MEYER AND BOMBAY CHAMBER.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG'S DEMAND.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Below is the full text of the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong's opening remarks at the meeting on Wednesday of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with the Hon. Sir William Meyer and the latter's reply.

Sir Charles Armstrong in opening the meeting said one of the reasons for asking the Finance Member to meet the Committee was to give them an opportunity of putting before him their views with reference to the utilization, for trade purposes during the coming season, of the surplus cash balances now held in the treasuries of the Government of India. I am well aware, Sir Charles continued, that this question is now before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency but, as the circumstances of the present time are somewhat exceptional, we venture to anticipate one of the recommendations of the Commission in asking you to place Government funds more freely at the disposal of the money market. The exceptional circumstances to which I refer are the curtailment of the usual supplies of money due we believe in a great measure to the action of Government in withdrawing funds from the market and locking them up in their Treasuries, and the continued tightness of money in London which prevent the remittance of gold to India. We are on the eve of what is likely to be a season of bumper harvests in India, the bank rate has already be gun to move upwards, and there is every indication that unless Government releases its surplus balances for the benefit of trade we shall experience the same stringency as we did last season only in a more acute form.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Owing to the war in Europe the demand last season for Indian Cotton for export was checked and the result was that an immense supply was held in Bombay for many months, the value at one time having been estimated at over nine millions sterling. To finance this very large stock was a difficult matter and very high rates had to be paid for accommodation so much so that towards the end of the season many forced sales had to be made to meet liabilities. During these months Government piled up money in their Treasuries to such an extent that at the end of March the amount held in cash in the Civil Treasuries (including the sums placed with the Presidency banks) was 29 crores of rupees. This position emphasises what was said only a few months ago in this Chamber that by locking up money in the Treasuries Government create the stringency which they profess to be anxious to relieve by Council remittances. Under normal conditions these drafts are purchased freely to finance the export trade but it should not be forgotten that the internal trade of the country is many times greater than the foreign trade. The proceeds of Council Bills are mainly instrumental in financing the produce of the country after it reaches the seaports and what is required is money in the hands of the banks to accommodate traders who handle the crops in the districts. By this means alone can the discount rates be kept down and disturbances in the money market prevented. The influence of a tight market is felt in all directions and at the present time whilst Government hold over 32 crores in their Civil Treasuries an amount in excess of the normal by nearly £10 millions sterling, bank balances are gradually coming down, the discount rate has risen to 5 per cent. and bankers generally are somewhat anxious borrowers to provide funds for the coming season. The effect on the money market of Government policy was very clearly shown recently when the Government loan of Rs. 3 crores was issued in July last. Prior to the issue of that Loan fairly easy conditions prevailed in the money market but as soon as the proceeds of the Loan had been withdrawn by Government rates stiffened in a remarkable manner particularly in Calcutta where the bulk of the loan had to be paid for and where discounts are now understood to be as high as 6 per cent.

This is in marked contrast to the effect produced on the market by an ordinary borrower such as a Port Trust or Municipality for in such cases the raising of a loan practically amounts to nothing but a transfer of funds and has very little perceptible effect on the money market.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Having withdrawn so large a sum from the market one would suppose that Government would feel somewhat apprehensive as to the result, but it is evident that they consider that traders have no grievance so long as the balances are placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for his Council Bill drawings. It may be contended that to ease the money market here would interfere with the sale of the large amount of Council remittances that have been budgetted for, but this I submit is not likely in a year when the balance of trade is certain to be a large one in favour of India. The point really is that Government funds should be made available to prevent stringency and this I submit can be done by releasing the surplus balances for the benefit of trade. In this way discount rates will be lowered, trade will be stimulated, imported goods will pass freely into consumption and full market prices will be obtained for Indian produce.

BOMBAY'S DEMAND.

The subject I have dealt with is a very important one. It has been discussed on many occassions during past years when circumstances were different to what they are at present. Speaking for Bombay alone I can claim that we are the largest bullion, discount and Government Paper market in India and that we are a great centre of commercial activity. To carry on and develop our trade money must be freely available and it is impossible for us therefore to regard with equanimity a policy which draws money steadily off the market at a time when it is specially needed and by creating stringency hampers trade in all its branches and arrests development. We are anxiously watching at the present time the position of the Presidency banks and if their rates rise again during the coming season to 7 and 8 per cent. owing to circumstances beyond their control traders in this country cannot be blamed if they severely criticise a policy which enables Government to draw off and lock up surplus supplies just at the very time when they are most needed.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer in reply said:—

Before I come to deal with the particular subject that has brought us together to-day, may I say how very pleased I am to have the opportunity of meeting you all personally in order to discuss things. I am a great believer in personal discussion as a lubricant to, and in many cases a substitute for, official correspondence, and I hope that this is only the first of a good many friendly interviews we shall have during my term of office. I attach the greatest importance to keeping in touch with the commercial community and especially with that in your prosperous and go-ahead city of Bombay, and though we may not always see eye to eye upon matters we discuss, for the official and mercantile financier must necessarily look at matters from a somewhat different standpoint, I anticipate the greatest benefit of being in possession of your views. I shall always give your representations my most thoughtful consideration, and if on any occasion you are disappointed with the decision arrived at, I want you to realise that it will, as far as possible, not be for want of a clear understanding of what you hope and wish for. It is for this reason among others that I welcome personal conferences. One is able to put points and understand positions taken up so much better in free talk across a table than one can by going through type-written or printed documents.

"A LITTLE UNKIND TO GOVERNMENT."

Now as to the matter that has brought us together I should like to point out in the first instance that you seem to me a little unkind to the Government when you attribute the scarcity of money you apprehend to their action. I am quite aware that it is contended by many whose opinions are entitled to great respect that the present method of keeping the Government balances is antiquated, and should be replaced by one more in accord with that with which we are familiar in England, under which the bulk of the Government moneys should be held, until wanted by the State, by a State Bank to be created for India as a whole, or it may be, by the existing Presidency banks. That, however, would be a radical change of policy which I am sure you do not expect me to discuss with you at present, since the matter comes within the purview of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance now sitting, on which Bombay is most worthily represented. I must therefore simply discuss matters as they stand at present. It does no doubt seem startling at first sight that Government balances in India are so heavy at present. As you, Sir Charles, say, they amounted at the end of March last to 28-9 crores of rupees against 18-4 and 20-3 crores respectively on the same date in 1912 and 1911. At the end of last month again, they amounted to 32-2 crores against 24.6 crores on the 31st July of last year and 22.7 on the same date in 1911. We must, however, also take into account the Secretary of State's balances at Home, and if you do this, you will see that the position materially changes. Take for example the figures as they stood at the end of June (I have not available the Secretary of State's figures for July). On that date the Home balances amounted roughly to £10½ million and the Indian balances to 27.8 crores making a total, expressed in crores, of 43.6. At the end of June 1912, the Home balances stood at £16.2 million and the Indian at 22 crores, total 46.3 crores. At the end of June 1911, the Home balances were £19 million and the Indian 21.2 crores, making a total of 49.7 crores. Taking the aggregate balances in England and India, the conditions will thus appear to be not so unsatisfactory from your point of view as in the previous two years. It has been emphatically stated by some critics that the Secretary of State transfers to himself a far too large portion of the Government balances. Such critics ought to welcome the figures that I have now set forth as indicating a better state of things.

SILVER PURCHASES.

There is another very relevent point, and that is that the enlarged balances in India are mainly due to the Secretary of State's transactions last year in regard to silver purchases. He has of late been anxious to reduce his high balances, and he elected to sell £7 million for the purchase of silver from his Treasury funds instead of meeting the cost wholly or in part from the Gold in the Paper Currency reserve. Now, if he had adopted the latter alternative, our stock of rupees in the Currency reserve in India would have been increased by 10½ crores of rupees. This would have taken the place of gold there; and our note circulation and our Treasury balances in India would have been unaffected.

NOT SCOOPED OFF THE INDIAN MARKET.

By the course actually adopted, our Treasury balances in India were raised by 10½ crores as against the Secretary of State's Treasury disbursements at Home. We may conceive for the purpose of this discussion that the newly coined rupees were in the first instance actually in the reserve treasury balances. As, however, it is inconvenient to keep coin there, this money was transferred to the Currency reserve, notes of the same value being created and passed into the reserve treasuries. The result is that the gross circulation is increased by 10½ crores, and our nominal treasury balances by the same amount, but this money was not, in any way withdrawn from circulation in India. It is merely in fact a remittance transaction between the Secretary of State and ourselves in the opposite direction to that which usually occurs, and diminishes the often complained of drain of money from India to England by means of Council bills.

The matter is somewhat technical, but I hope I have succeeded in making it clear that, for all practical purposes, some ten crores of the Treasury balances we now hold have been remitted back to us from London and not specially scooped off the Indian market.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

We must further remember that, large as the Indian Treasury balances seem, they have to serve the needs of Government throughout a Continent, and that we cannot be in a satisfactory position in months in which outgoings exceed incomings unless we can open the official year with balances amounting to about 18¾ crores. The balances in July and August are for instance always several crores higher than they will be subsequently in December and January; and as it is, though one cannot of course speak with any confidence on the subject at present, I am inclined to think that if the Secretary of State draws Council bills to the same extent as he did last year, we shall not be above the minimum holding on the 31st of March next to any excessive extent.

PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Another point I should like to impress upon you is the extent to which we have of late years assisted trade by leaving with the Presidency Banks more money than we need do. Under the agreements we have with these banks we are bound only to maintain a total aggregate amount of 73 lakhs at their head offices of which 20 is the figure assigned to the Bank of Bombay. Our only further obligation extends to the minimum balances to be maintained at certain mofussil branches recently opened by the Presidency Banks. As an inducement to the establishment of these, we guaranteed to keep there a minimum of 3 lakhs in the case of most of such branches, and 5 lakhs in the case of some of them, for a period of three years. The period for which these guarantees were made has, however, already expired or will shortly do so. In practice, nevertheless, we keep at the Presidency Banks much larger balances than these. I find that up to December last the average amount we kept at their head offices was 80 lakhs with the Bank of Bengal, 45 lakhs with your Presidency Bank and 25 with that of Madras, or 150 lakhs in all against the required minimum of 73 lakhs. As regards branches too, the aggregate Government balances also amounted to substantial figures. In the case of the Bank of Bengal they were about a crore, in that of Bombay from 60 to 70 lakhs, and in regard to the Bank of Madras from 30 to 40 lakhs. The balances, both at headed offices and branches, have again been substantially higher during the last few months than previously. I find that in the first week of April we had 4.8 crores outstanding with the Presidency Banks in the aggregate, against 4.4 crores at the same time in two previous years. The July figures would show a larger increase but I don't lay so much stress on these. You will see then that the Government has not at all been so rigid and unsympathetic as some people assert.

Again our cash balances have been somewhat increased at present by the fact that the Secretary of State has not as yet drawn Council Bills during the present year as fully as was anticipated. To certain critics of India Office finance that ought to be a welcome proposition, though I gather that you as business men complain of it as releasing less rupees from our coffers than you want. I can only say on this point that the Secretary of States has sold bills as freely, subject of course to the necessity of averting a slump in exchange as the Exchange Banks or other purchasers will take them.

PRESENT TIME NOT SUITABLE.

I now come to what you would like to see done. As I said at the outset, I am sure you will realise that while the Royal Commission on Indian Finance is sitting, it will be impossible for the Government of India to take any material new departure in the matter of their currency and resource arrangements. I gather, however, that what you really ask is something more modest than this, that you wish that as a special case we should make a temporary release of some of our balances for the purposes of trade. Well, as to this you will also realise that I cannot commit myself to anything definite at present. The Government of India is that of the Governor-General in Council, and though I am specially responsible for the Financial administration, it would be wrong to make any important decision without reference to his Excellency the Viceroy and to the Council as a whole. The Secretary of State must also be referred to. I can promise you however, that I will give the most careful consideration to your requests, and I hope that in the course of the informal discussion which will follow I shall get somewhat clearer outlines of the actual procedure you desire.

MATERIAL POINTS.

The following are material points for consideration:—

(1) Our capacity to give loans next could weather is not as large as is no doubt thought. The Budget brings our balances down to their conventional minimum. A balance for loans depends primarily on the improvement of actuals as compared with Budget.

(2) The Secretary of State expects to share in that improvement: he too does not like working on a minium.

(3) Nothing really effective can be done without a chance of procedure approved by the Secretary of State. Matters are in the Royal Commission's hands at present, and the Secretary of State may be unwilling to force their hands.

Again as to the ways in which you desire the Government to assist, the following are points on which I should like to hear you further:—

(1) For what period you desire assistance, and up to what estimated amount you would like the Government to provide money?

(2) Do you desire this money to be in the shape of loans given to the Presidency Banks or merely by means of expansion of the deposits with these Banks?

(3) If in the shape of loans, what terms of interest do you suggest, and what do you consider should be the currency of the loans?

(4) How should the repayment of loans be secured; by deposit of Government securities or otherwise?

(5) Would not the grant of Government money on a considerable scale affect Council drawings?

(6) To what extent do you consider that the funds obtained by the Exchange Banks through purchase of Council bills should be regarded as financing the Indian market as a whole; or do you regard them as meeting the needs of a special class only?

(7) Lastly, is the tightness of the market which has roused your apprehensions entirely due to what may be called natural or legitimate causes? Has over-trading and consequent lock. up of money nothing to say to it?

A general discussion then followed. The meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.

The group above represents, reading from the left, Shams-ul-Ulima Allama Shibli Naomani, Mr. Tawfig Bey and Mr. Basri. Maulana Shibli is the recognized leader of the moderate progressivist Moslems of North India, and a renowned Indian savant who expresses himself with equal fluency, on all matters concerning Islam the world over, in Urdu, Persian and Arabic and commands as much respect at Constantinople as in moderate circles in Mahomedan India. A prolific writer and an observant traveller, his historical works and the journal of his voyages have as wide a vogue in Urdu as the productions of the most popular novelist in India. The gentleman in the centre, Mr. Tawfig Bey is another gifted linguist and a contributor to the Illustrated Turkish magazine Shahbat. He aims at bringing about a more intimate relationship between the Indian Moslems and their co-religionists in Constantinople. The youthful figure on the right is Mr. Basri, the newly appointed energetic and accomplished Turkish Consul in Bombay.

MR. F. M. DASTUR.

Registrar, Bombay University, whose portrait was unveiled yesterday by Professor Covernton at the Elphinstone College where he had worked as Professor of Mathematics.

The work is by Rustum Siodia of the British Royal Academy.

N. W. R. LINE BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, Aug. 28.

The District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway wires:—The line at miles 124, 127, 132 and 135 between Mithri and Lindsay and at mile 98 between nuttal and Bellput is breached due to a heavy rainfall yesterday. Transhipment of passengers and mails is impossible at present.

On invitation of Government of India Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman and Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, Rangoon, will attend the Engineering Conference which takes place next month.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

PORTRAIT OF PROF. DASTUR UNVEILED

A social gathering of the past and present students of the Elphinstone College, was held yesterday in the college premises. The hall of the building was gaily decorated. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, was among those present.

After an entertaining programme of music had been gone through the portrait of Professor. Fardunji M. Dastunity was taken to unveil the portrait of Professor Fardunji M. Dastur, who was till lately Prefessor of Mathematics at the College.

When Professor Dastur retired after a service of thirty years, for twelve years of which he was connected with the Elphinstone College, it was decided to commemorate his memory in a permanent form. A committee was formed, funds were collected, and Mr. Seesodia, a young artist who has recently returned from Home was commissioned to execute an oil painting of the professor. There is still a balance of Rs. 750 with the committee and when the sum of Rs. 1,000 is reached, it is proposed to found a prize in mathematics.

Principal Covernton, who performed the unvelling ceremony, paid a warm tribute to the work of Professor Dastur, both as a teacher of mathematics and as the Registrar of the Bombay University. Principal Covernton said that throughout his career of 30 years as a teacher of mathematics Professor Dastur's work had always been regarded as admirable by his pupils as well as his colleagues. He could not find adequate terms to express his opinion of his character and work. Professor Dastur had always thrown himself into his work, and he was not only a great mathematician, but an earnest, sympathetic and kind teacher. The portrait of Professor Dastur would be hung in the Library just opposite to that of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The protrait, which is an excellent work of art, was then unveiled amid loud cheers.

Before the unveiling of the portrait the Rani of Sangli Cup, which has been prsened by the Rani of Sangli, an ex-student of the College, for stimulating cricket among those students of the college who could not take part in the Northcote Shield matches, was presented by Mrs. Covernton to the captain of the previous class team who were the winners.

CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—From the advertisement columns of the "Building News," to hand by the last mail, it will be seen that the Secretary of State for India in Council invites applications for the post of the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. This I believe is a newly created post for which no Indian is supposed to be qualified. For the advertisement has never been published in any of the Indian papers and the applications will be received only up to the 31st instant. I think a vigorous protest ought to be made against this principle underlying the methods of enclusively recruiting Englishman for such posts. Evidently we are indirectly given to understand that "no Indians need apply."

The applicant must be a Fellow of the Surveyor's Institute and "must have experience in city survey and the Continental methods of laying out suburbs." The successful applicant with the qualifications will come here and naturally have to study the local conditions for a year or so with the assistance of his subordinates, drawing his Rs. 1,250 per month all this time, of course.

Would it not have been for better if an Indian with ample experience of Indian life and conditions had been selected here and sent out to England or the Continent to make a special study of the development of suburbs for about 8 months. It is certain that a far more efficient Indian with a university degree could have been secured for the pay than a recruit from England. Really efficient men always find enough occupation in England and are naturally too reluctant to leave home. And this post is sure to be filled by an Englishman who has been a third rate man at home earning perhaps not even a fourth of his pay here.—Yours, etc.

P. B. P.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

GAMBLING ON GOCUL ASHTAMI DAY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Inspector Spiers charged Shivji Jalu and Bechar Joga, with keeping a common gaming house, and fifteen other Hindus with gambling with cards and money on Gocul-Ashtami day, in a house at Bhuleshwar.

In consequence of certain information received Mr. Spiers raided the house in question at 5-30 o'clock in the evening and arrested the accused in the act of gambling.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first two to pay a fine of Rs. 25, three of the accused who were young boys to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each and the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

GOOD MARKMANSHIP.

ITS RELATION TO COLOUR OF THE EYE.

WEST END OCCULIST'S VIEW.

Reference was made recently to the fact that Private Hawkins, the Canadian winner of the King's Prize this year, possesed a pair of grey eyes, and it was suggested that the oculists might have something of an interesting character to impart concerning the popular notion that grey eyes were invariably associated with good marksmanship. With a view to putting the matter to immediate proof, a "Westminster Gazette" representative proceeded to Welbck-street and placed the question before Mr. R. Philip Brooks, the consulting ophthalmic surgeon. From his view of the subject, as set out below, the death-blow would appear to have been given to another cherished superstition.

Mr. Brooks prefaced his little eye-lecture by disposing of the claim of the grey eye to superiority of vision—or, to put it in our own way, he demolished the theory that Private Hawkins was in any way helped in his fight for the Gold Medal by being the possessor of grey eyes.

"The colour of the iris," he said, "does not make much difference to the sight of the eye. Perhaps, however, I might modify that by saying that in the case of the Albinos, the people who have no pigment to the iris, the sight is bad, because too much light enters the eye. Their sight is always bad, and would be useless for shooting purposes. Provided there is enough pigment in the eye to shut out excess of light, the colour of the iris is immaterial.

"The colour of the iris is dependent upon the amount of pigment it contains, and if there is a large quantity of pigment, the iris appears more or less dark or brown. Blue eyes have less pigment than eyes of grey, but they have still sufficient to exclude excess of light. After he blue eye, however, we come to the pink eyes of the Albino, which, as I have said, are hopeless for shooting purposes.

QUALITY OF GREY EYE.

"If there is enough pigment in the iris to give it the apeparance of a blue coating, it will be gathered from what I have said that one of the essentials to good and accurate vision is assured. If I were asked to describe the quality of the grey eye in comparison with eyes of other colours, I could only say that it has more pigment than the blue eye and less than the dark brown variety. In fact, while it is true that the minimum amount of pigment which is found in the blue eye is necessary to good sight, the larger amount of pigment which produces the grey or the brown eye does not render the eyes any better from the marksman's point of view.

"There is, undoubtedly, a wide-spread notion that accuracy of vision depends upon the colour of the iris, but it is not borne out by the facts. It has never been shown statistically that grey or brown eyes are better for distance vision than blue eyes. Oculists are constantly noting the colour of their patients' irides in connexion with their distance vision, and it has never been demonstrated that in this respect the brown or the grey irides are superior to the blue."

Proceeding to explain his own view as to the factors that make for such exceptionally good marksmanship as has been recently exhibited by Private Hawkins and Sergeant Ommundsen, Mr. Brooks said there could be little doubt that the world had been witnessing the triumph of good eyesight, steady nerves, and persistent practice.

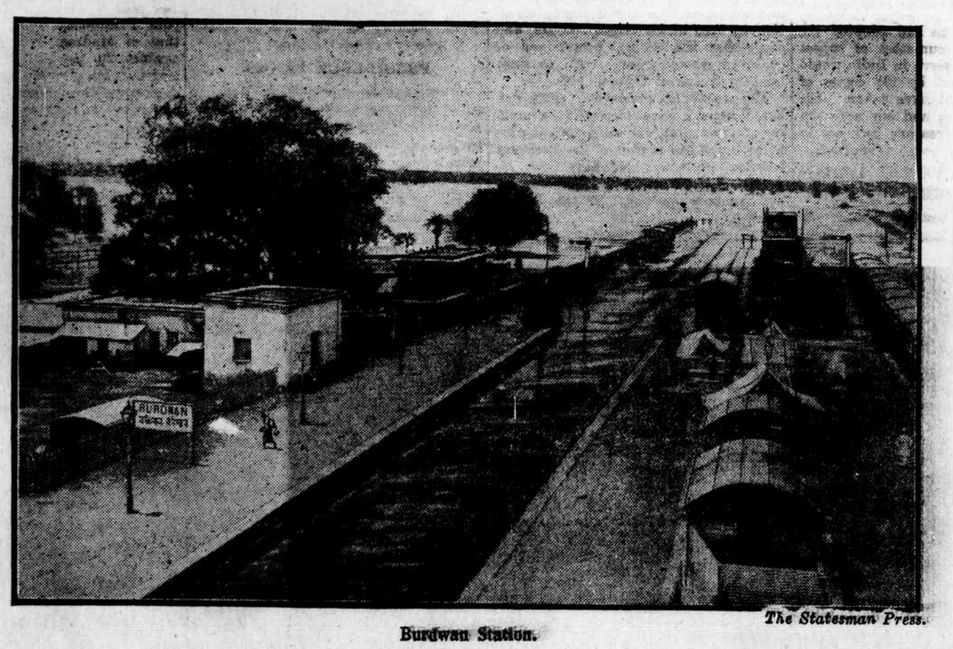
PERSISTENT PRACTICE.

"To secure the King's Prize at Bisley," he said, "neither the best of eyesight nor the steadiest of nerves would be of much value if they were not supported by persistent preliminary practice. Steady nerve can, to some extent, be attained by training, but a man must have a natural nerve for shooting to be an exceptional marksman. The man who has only a trained nerve is no match for the possessor of the natural nerve. Granted a steady nerve, the next essential is that the eye should be correctly focussed; and here it may be pointed out that a good many people whose eyes are not correctly focused naturally may still make good shots, because their eyes can be corrected through glasses. Oculists, indeed, are constantly being asked to prescribe glasses to correct small errors in focussing for people who use the gun, either for target practice or other purposes; and in Germany the common soldier is regarded as an effective shot even though he has to wear glasses. It is even possible to make good shots of people suffering from astigmatism by prescribing the necessary correcting glasses.

"When due allowance has been made for the fundamental essentials of good marksmanship," said Mr. Brooks, in conclusion, "there is still a strong element of chance in shooting under the conditions prevailing at Bisley. The wind may change at a critical moment, and the marksman does not always make his best shot. You may make your best shot ten times running, and your next may be an indifferent one.

"In estimating the value of the Canadian marksman's success, we must, of course, give prominence to good eyesight and steady nerves as contributing causes; but his victory, after all, was pre-eminently the reward of hard and persistent training. I think we are too apt to forget that men have to train very hard to attain to excellence in anything. Genius is a much-abused term; no one gets the best results without high training, and this is strictly and particularly true with regard to marksmanship."

THE BENGAL FLOODS.



The Statesman Press.

Burdwan Station.

SHOULD MR. BRYAN GO A-LECTURING?

A LIVELY CONTROVERSY.

The American newspapers if not the people, have been exciting themselves over a declaration by the Secretary of State that he will spend—in fact he is now doing—a six weeks' holiday on a paid lecture tour. Mr. Bryan is accused of neglect of duty and disregard of tradition. His defence was set out in a statement he made from the public platform. For comments are quoted in the "Library Digest" of New York, from which we select the following:—

The "New York Times": "Mr. Bryan's real reason for lecturing may be his desire to keep his personality conspicuous in the public mind."

The "Boston Herald": "The new Secretary of State is having a violent attack of his old complaint, the foot and mouth disease. He simply has to and-mouth disease. He simply has to travel and he simply has to talk."

The "Chicago Record Herald": "If Mr. Bryan chooses to take his vacation in a particular way, no one can object. But the hearing of his lecture circuit in 1907, for which he was generously compensated by a series of syndicate letters; that for years he has borne the reputation of being the highest paid Chautauqua lecturer, his figure for a single lecture being, according to lecture-bureau managers, $250. He has every year been speaking in public for pay; according to common understanding he got $1,000 a day for his services as syndicate writer during the Republication and Democratic conventions last year; he is the editor and owner of the "Commoner," which costs very little to get out, but enjoys a tremendous circulation."

The "New York Evening World": "He refuses to charge to the State Department expense account large sums expended in social entertaining and in general travelling expenses, but pays out of his own pocket. . . . He pays for diplomatic dinners given at his own house. He pays for all manner of small semi-official expenses incurred in Washington. . . ."

The "New York World": "The real question is whether the Government for such a position as his may not justly claim an undivided service, and whether any other view is compatible with a worthy ambition."

The "Washington Times": "It is held to be unbecoming for a public man to go about delivering lectures. Mr. Bryan is unquestionably violating the traditions. But they are a fine set of traditions to violate."

The "Springfield Republication" recalls the speech-making tours of President Taft, and of Mr. Bryan's two immediate predecessors, Secretaries Knox and Root. The main difference between Mr. Bryan and Messrs. Knox and Root "thus far is that he stays in the United States and does his talking to his own people."

The "Boston Christian Science Monitor": "In In an educational way Mr. Bryan can be more useful to the Administration in the great Chautauqua gatherings of the Middle West in the next six weeks than if cooped up in the State Department building."

The "New York Commercial," a Wall Street journal: "He is on a lecturing tour under the auspices of the Chautauqua Association. He needs the money, and he is certainly trying to earn it in an open and innocent way. Cavilling at Mr. Bryan for lecturing is silly. Other high officials, including Presidents, have spent time in writing. Mr. Bryan prefers to talk, and his critics should rise and explain wherein lies the difference before they say any more. Mr. Bryan is not neglecting his public duties and he should be let alone. He is taking a well-earned vacation in a way that will keep him in touch with the people."

THE BENGAL FLOODS.

The Statesman Press.

Zenana Ladies crossing Flooded Courtyard.

THE BENGAL FLOODS.

The Statesman Press.

People fording a Street in Burdwan.

TERRITORIAL FORCES.

SIR S. SCOTT'S BILL TO APPLY MILITIA BALLOT ACTS.

The text was published in mail week of Sir Samuel Scott's Bill to amend and apply the Militia Ballot Act to the Territorial Force, so that in times of national danger or great emergency the King, with the adivce of the Privy Council, can raise by ballot any deficiency of men there may be in the Territorial Force.

The Bill is supported by Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Helmsley, and other Unionist members.

A memorandum attached to the Bill explains that though the Militia Ballot Acts still remain upon the Statute Book, they are practically inoperative owing to being entirely out of date and Reserve Force Act, the old-established Militia Force organisation was abolished, there is no machinery by which men can be raised.

The purpose of the present Bill is to consolidate and apply to the Territorial Forces, with such modifications as may seem necessary, the provisions of the existing Militia Ballot Acts.

Under these various Acts a form of ballot for Militia was presribed to be called into operation in the event of national danger or emergency, thereby establishing by Act of Parliament the principle that it is the duty of every citizen to defend his country. Clause 1 of the present Bill, which is based upon Section 18, of the Militia Act of 1858, embodies this principle, but the application of the clause is restricted in so far as recourse to the ballot can only be had to make good any deficiency which under the voluntary system may exist in the numbers of men voted by Parliament for the Territorial Army.

The most important deviations from existing Militia Ballot Acts consist in the substitution of county associations for the lord-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants and of paid sub-division officers for the deputy-lieutenants of each county.

The expense of carrying out the ballot has been tranferred from local rates to Imperial funds.

The Act cannot come into force without an Order in Council.

MEREDITH'S FATHER.

A recent translation of Constantine Photiades' book on George Meredith contains more personal detail concerning the great novelist than one has seen elsewhere. And the part about Meredith's father is of interest in so far as it throws light on the man whose son described him as "a muddler and a fool."

Augustus Armstrong Meredith was the son of Melchisedec Meredith, naval outfitter at Portsmouth. He, the "Great Mel," of "Evan Harrington," had the grand manner and a circle of artistocratic friends. He not only clad the naval officers but entertained them at his table. It was over his grandfather's shop that George Meredith was born in 1828. Mel's son, Augustus, succeeded his father, but did not himself succeed. His first wife was of Irish stock, and was described by the novelist as "handsome, refined, and witty." She died when he was but five years old. Soon financial troubles came, and Augustus probably was not the type of man to fight misfortune. In the midst of financial difficulties he married again. Then we lose sight of him until 1850, when he is discovered at Cape Town, in a well-patronised shop at the corner of St. George's Street and Hout Street. He is described as reserved and quiet, occasionally given to hinting that in England he had moved in polite society.

A FATHER'S PRIDE.

The movelist and his father corresponded, and the latter was proud of lending his son's novels to the customers. But when "Evan Harrington" began to appear serially he gave up this practice, and was grieved at the idea that the first few chapters were aimed at himself. "Shagpat" and "Farina" were a source of pride. Augustus Meredith cannot have been an insignificant man. At the age of sixty-five he climbed Table Mountain, and, like his son, always was a vigorous walker. Between 1865 he retired from business and returned to live at Southsea. This seems curious in view of the statement that he was a "muddler." For it is not like muddler to be able to retire in fifteen years. And there is no suggestion that the busines had failed, nor that he had received a legacy. His troubles in England appears to have been the result of extravangance rather than inability to earn a reasonable living. Probably George Meredith felt the need of a level-headedguide and sympathiser. No doubt his father's prodigality prevented his being able to develop his own life in an orderly way. We know that he had to do uncongenial work instead of producing what he desired. In fact, Augustus Meredith seems to have belonged to a class more numerous to-day than seventy years ago. Living at the top his income, or beyond, his son's ideals probably formed no part of his life scheme. And such life produces an atmosphere of nervous anxiety, which must have been harmful for a young man. The novelist was educated at his mother's expense, by means of a small legacy. "The Shaving of Shagpat" was written in a cottage at Weybridge, with duns at the door.

GOOD MANNERS.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL'S REFLECTIONS.

Mr. George W. E. Russell has given a representative of the "Westminster Gazette" his views upon the subject raised by Lord Rosebery in a speech to the boys of the Guildford Grammar School. Instead of using the term "good manners," Mr. Russell speaks of courtesy—"a watchful, delicate, and self-effacing courtesy." "Courtesy," he adds, "is not Christianity; but Christianity and courtesy have at least this much in common—that both teach us to honour humanity, to give no offence in anything, and to esteem others better than ourselves."

"I am afraid," asid Mr. Russell, "there does not exist in this country the evidences of curtesy to age as exists, for instance, in France. The Frenchman possesses a grace in his dealings with those advanced in years which unfortunately is lacking in the English. Not long since I heard a young man reply to his mother, who had pointed out to him a breach of good manners, 'Well, my friends do it, and I do not take my manners from the bygones.' On another occasion a father was re-arranging his pictures, when the son, who disapproved of the change, spoke to him in a way that was not deserved and might have been expressed in gentler form. 'I shall put them all back as they were,' he said; 'and you know yours is not a very long life.' In conjunction with courtesy to the aged and to parents, I should like to point out some of our deficiencies in the treatment of the deaf, the blind, and the decrepit people. These often feel very ill at ease because of the manner in which they are treated by their friends and associates. They are too frequently made to feel they are 'out of it.'

DISCOURTEUS "NEWLY-RICH."

"I have never known more discourteous people than may sometimes be found in the second generation of the 'newly-rich.' This discourtesy is frequently shown to inferiors. The use of the words 'please' and 'thank you' are seldom, if ever, used. When this class of people desire to enter a cottage they do not see the necessity of knocking at the door before they enter, nor do they think it incumbent to remove their hats, and will never wait to be asked to take a seat. Again one finds that the youth of the 'newly-rich' speaks of a footman as a 'flunkey' or the maid at his lodgings as a 'slavey.' 'Remember that servants,' said Queen Victoria, to the young Prince of Wales—and the words are most appropriate to-day—by 'contracting to do certain services for you in return for certain payment, do not thereby forfeit their natural diginity as your fellow creatures and fellow Christians.'

"Where young men assemble there is sure to be chaff, and chaff like slang, may be vulgar or gentleman-like. We need to remember that courteous chaff is a sunlit ripple on the river of social intercourse. Rude chaff is more like the proverbial poke in the eye with a burnt stick. Even amongst friends there is occasionally the feeling, or at least a manifestation of its effect, that one's friends enjoy discourtesy. Have we not all of us felt pained by an unwarranted familiarity which made Cowper wince to such an extent that he wrote the lines:

The man who hails you Tom or Jack.
And proves by thumps upon your back.
How he esteems your merit,
In such a friend that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed
To pardon or to bear it.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HABIT.

"I suppose we all are, or try to be, courteous to women. We do not puff our smoke into ladies' faces, nor keep our hands in our pockets when we are talking to them. But do we always adopt the habit of Mr. Gladstone—who was such a distinguished example of courtesy—to treat them as if they were on the same intellectual level as ourselves, and able to appreciate the subjects in which we are interested. Then there is the courtesy associated with acquaintanceship and mixed society. We have recently adopted the habit of saying 'sorry' as an apology for some accidental discourtesy. It is better than nothing, but it is a poor substitute for 'I beg your pardon.'"

Mr. Russell alluded to the forgetfulness manifested by many people with respect to the favours they have received from their friends. They ferget to acknowledge an act of kindness which they have received at their own request.

"Courtesy has nothing to do with social position," said Mr. Russell," "and I have found that they are no more courteous people than the agricultural labourers. The essence of courtsey is unselfishness, and what makes the real gentleman is gentleness. Those words of Dr. Pusey, who was an aristocrat, both on his mother's and father's side, are most applicable to-day. 'It used to strike me, in young days, how the preference of others to self, the great sock that it evidently was to give pain to anyone, the consideration of everyone's feelings, the thinking of others rather than one's self, the pains that no one should feel neglected, the deference shown to the weak or the aged, the unconscious courtesy to those secularly inferior, were the beauty of the refind wordly manners of the "old school"; that it was acting upon Christian principles, and that if in any case it became soulless as apart from Christianity, the beautiful form was there, into which real life might enter."

THE CHILDREN'S GODDESS.

MME. PAVLOVA AND HER DEVOTED PUPILS.

FASCINATING LETTERS.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" published the following:—

"Are we really to lose you after next week, Mme. Pavlova?"

"Yes," she sighed. "And I am very unhappy about it. For I love my London public. They love me, and I love them in return."

"But we shall see you again soon?"

"Unhappily it will be some little time before I can come back to London—perhaps eighteen months or two years. Later this month I go to Germany to give some special performances, and in October I am going to America—my third visit there—for a long tour right through the States.

"I am really sorry," she went on to say, "that the season is nearly over, and that the children whom I have been teaching have finished their course. It was such a joy to prepare them for the stage; they have shown such marvellous talent. They are giving a repetition performance next Thursday. Considering that I have only been able to teach them for twenty-nine weeks, it is simply wonderful how they have grasped my ideas dancing absolutely as if they were grown-up artists."

WHAT DANCING DOES FOR THE CHILD.

"Tell me," I said, "what does dancing do for children?"

"It not only develops a child's body, but it opens and broadens the mind. It gives perfect form, it makes for good breathing, and it gives health. And then I never let the children do anything without making them understand what they are doing and why they are doing it.

"My idea is not that they should show the technique they possess, but that they should only use this technique as a means of expression. No one must see that there is technique; it must be the servant, not the master. In other words, the dancer must be natural."

"And at what age should a child begin to learn to dance?"

"Not before she is ten. Until she reaches that age she would not understand the reason for the movements, and if should would do wrong movements at so tender an age she might injure the body. The whole secret of teaching is that it is the mind, not the body, that must be made to understand, and the mind must express, through the body, what it has been taught.

"And now let me show you this beautiful thing that the children have give me," added Mme. Pavlova, joyously, fetching a rich silver jewel box that has been modelled from one of the frescoes in the British Museum—the freize of the Temple of Apollo Epikaurios at Phegalian, depicting the combats of Greeks and Romans. It is inscribed to her," from loving and devoted pupils, London, August, 1913."

Again, his season Mme. Pavlova has had an enormous post-bag from her little admirers. Children in these days are no longer shy. They go to a theatre they see some wonderful artist, and immediately on getting home they sit down and pour out their hearts in ink to her.

LOVELY MLLE. PAVLOVA.

Listen to this fascinating letter from a little girl in Australia:

Lovely Mlle. Pavlova,—Please, oh please, do notice this letter from an Australian admirer who has never seen you but loves you as if she had seen you as the London people have.

Every big English magazine we get sent out to us, and every one contains a picture of the world's greatest dancer, the divine Russian lady who has thousands of little children at her feet as well as myself.

Madame, I learn toe-dancing from the best teacher here. I try to learn, too, from your pictures. I try so hard to be patient. You poise your toes so beautifully that it makes all dancing pupils sigh with longing. Please do spare a tiny little while to comfort my desires, even if you say "Practise, little girl, and you will become a little dancer." That will be so encouraging as it is from the peerless Mlle. Pavlova.

I know, sweet lady, I am only a simple little girl among hundreds of greater people, who write to you, but will you find a little place for me in your heart, too?

Does fame make your heart hard? It cannot, or you would not be loved so much by the little children. Do come out here. Please do. We love you already. Do answer, please, great lady, a loving little admirer.

A CHILD'S HEART IN PIECES.

And from a child of nine:

My lovely Pavlova,—I do think you are clever to dance. I hope to be a little dancing girl, but I shall never be as good as you. I am nine years old. My mummie says I am too tall, and I said if I put a brick on my head would that stop me growing, but mummie said no.

I came to see you on Wednesday with mummie and auntie, and waited outside on the step of your motor-car, and held on to the handle. Some men pushed me away, and I did not see you at all, and I had my Teddy Bear to show you. He had his red coat and trousers on. I think my heart must have come to pieces and come together again, but it will never be quite mended till I see you.

Will you please write to me if you have time? With heaps of love and kisses. My Teddy Bear sends his love.

KISSING HER PICTURE.

Here, too his story of a child:

Dear Madame,—I am taking the liberty of writing to tell you of a conversation that took place between the little daghter of a friend of mine, who is eight years old, and M.——, from whom she is having lessons in stage dancing.

The little girl asked M. —— if she would ever dance as well as Mme. Pavlova.

"What do you know about Pavlova?" asked M. ——,

"Why, mummy gave me her picture, and I take it to bed every night and kiss it, and say, 'Good night, my darling. Shall I ever dance as well as you?' And in the morning, when I awake, I kiss her again and say, 'Good morning, my darling, I wonder if I shall ever dance as well as you.'"

M. —— told her that if she was a good little girl and kept her practising regularly she "would dance as well as Pavlova."

HONOUR FROM THE TSAR.

And now Mme. Pavlova takes me into the studio. Here we will say "Good-bye" to her, for M. Seraphin Southinine is here. He is the sculpter who has been sent to London by the Minister of the Court of the Tsar to take special models of the great dancer, in order that they may be reproduced for the Russian Imperial family in porcelain. She is posing for the Bacchanale and the Swan, and there are some wonderful heads to be done. So Mme, Pavlova is not without honour in her own country. She is as much adored there as she is in London.

PHYSIOGNOMICA.

ARISTOTLE AS GHARACTER READER.

Aristotle continues to be quoted as a dramatic critic, but his vogue as a character-reader is less known. One of his *opuscula* has been translated by T. Loveday and E. S. Forster and one cannot forbear from quoting a few generalities of this science of physiognomy, says "T. P.'s Weekly."

Men given to gaming and dancing, we are told, have short arms, like weasels. Small limbs too are the signs manual of small minds. Such men have, too, delicate, lean bodies, small eyes and faces. Signs of courage are—coarse hair; an upright carriage of the body; size and strength of bones, sides and extremities; the belly broad and flat; shoulder-blades broad and set well apart, neither too closely nor too loosely knit; a sturdy neck, not very fleshy; a chest well covered with flesh and broad; flat hips; the thickness of the calf low down the leg; gleaming eyes, neither wide and staring nor yet mere slits, and not glistening; the body of a brilliant hue; a forehead straight and lean, not large, and neither quite smooth nor yet a mass of wrinkles. In these days of cold baths and attempts to form hard muscles it is surprising to read that "good natural parts" are indicated by rather moist and tender flesh, not exactly firm nor yet extremely fat; by leanness of the shoulders, neck, face, and neighbouring regions; by shoulder-blades closely knit and the parts below slack; by supple sides; somewhat gaunt back; a clear, pinkish hue over the body; a thin skin; a small growth of hair, neither very coarse nor very black; and moist, gleaming eyes.

EARS AND EYES.

Men with small ears have the dispositions of monkeys, while the long-cared fraternity are said to have mental kinship with the ass. The best breeds of dogs have moderate ears, a hint which should be useful, as no one can cover up his ears, whereas his feelings can be concealed. As to the eyes, when the lower lids are pendulous and baggy, you may know a bibulous fellow, for heavy drinking produces bagginess below the eyes; but when the upper lids are baggy and hang over the eyes, that signifies somnolence, for on first walking from sleep our upper lids hang heavily. Small eyes mean a small soul, by congruity and on the evidence of the ape; large eyes, lethargy, as in cattle. Hollow eyes mean villainy, as in the ape; protruding eyes, imbecility, by congruity and as in the ass. When the eyes are slightly deep-set, they signify a proud soul, as in lions; and when a little deeper still, gentleness, as in cattle. Signs of low spirits are: lean-and wrinkled brows; enfeebled eyes (but you should notice that weak eyes may signify softness and effeminacy as well as dejection and low spirits); a meek bearing and weary gait. The pathic is weak-eyed and knock-kneed, his head hangs on his right shoulder, his hands are carried upturned and flabbily, and as he walks he either wags his lions or else holds them rigid by an effort; and he casts a furtive gaze around, for all the world like Dionysius, the Sophist. This is a nasty dig, but in Aristotle's day the law of libel was not so lucrative as now-a-days. Thick lips, says Aristotle, with the upper over-hanging the lower, mean folly, as in the ass and the ape. Projecting upper lip and gums mark the railer, on the evidence of dogs. A nose broad at the tip means laziness, as witness cattle; but if thick from the tip, it means dullness of sense, as in swine; if the tip is pointed, irascibility, as in dogs; whilst a round, blunt tip indicates pride, as in lions. Men with a nose thin at the tip have the characteristics of birds. A snub nose means lasciviousness, as in deer. Open nostrils are a sign of fierce temper, for they enter into the facial expression of temper. And in this way all our organs, in a sense, express tendencies. What we call "expression" simply means the tendency or grip of the mind and nerves over the body. The shuffler shuffles; the alert man is ready in thought and action.

THE ROMANCE OF AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

JOURNALISM IN 1854.

If the halfpenny newspapers faithfully reflect the things in which the public are most interested, those who are depressed by this daily bill of journalistic fare might try the change of turning over the files of an old-established country newspaper, writes Mr. Wilkinson Shirren in "T. P.'s Weekly. Sensational news has been the editor's stock-in-trade from the earliest days. The man behind the newspaper is always in search of the romantic essence of individual and national life. Ever since editorial work became a specialised function, the people who have exercised it have aimed at achieving the common denominator of human interests. The difference between the journalism of today and Mid-Victorian journalism is one of treatment rather than selection. Before the advent of Alfred Harmsworth, the all-too-human element in affairs usually occupied little more than a paragraph. The "Daily Mail" discovered the "news story" for English readers, and translated abstractions into concrete terms. Contemporary history was tapped at its source; the people who made public opinion, or inventions, or fashions were persuaded to talk. The result bristled with potencies, like a live electric wire. We were placed in immediate vital contact with the intellectual force behind affairs, large and small.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

There are now not many papers in the land that do not reflect the policy identified with Carmelite House. The best recreation for those who are tired of the modern ha'penny newspaper is to spend an hour or so in browsing among the columns of a fifty-year-old country newspaper, for we are then back in the days when editors were popular instructors. A good example of this particular form of refreshment has been afforded to the present writer by a copy of the "Southern Times and Dorsetshire Herald," for January 7th, 1854. It is a sixteen-page paper impressed with the newspaper stamp, priced at fivepence. No yellow blotches disfigure the crisp paper, and the print is clear and good. Whereas today books do not come into the purview of the small provincial paper, we find ample space given to them. Under the heading "Literary Notices" there are reviews of "Auckland, the Capital, of New Zealand and the Adjacent Country" (Smith, Elder, and Co.), and "The Autobiography of William Jerdan" (Hall, Virtue, and Co.). In two columns of "Literary Miscellany" are intelligent quotations from "A Sketcher's Tour Round the World," "Salad for the Solitary," Thackeray's "Newcomes," "Household Words," Arthur, Kenyon's "Letters from Spain," and a description of a slave village in Charleston, by F. Bremer, "Gleanings from Punch" beguiled the tedium of of life.

WHEN CURATE STARVATION WILL CEASE.

Among "The Chronology of Remarkable Events, Prospectively Calculated by Our Own Clairvoyant," are some anticipations which even now seem rather modern:—

"1881. Great excitement prevails in literary circles. A London author gets a cheque from a New York publisher.

"1900. A clean street scene in the City.

"1901. Publication of Mr. James' 2,000th novel.

1903. Completion of the library catalogue at the British Museum—up to letter H.

"1910. A racing prophecy fulfilled.

"1999. Starvation of curates ceases."

More than two columns of solid information is also provided under the heading of "Science and the Arts." The attention of the Kodak user is caught by the announcement. "New Application of Photography," and reading the paragraph he learns that "The images of scenes, persons, statues, so exquisitely transferred to glass by the photographic process, are by this new development of its uses thrown on to a large screen as in the case of the ordinary dissolving views.

The result is miraculous."

"UMBRELLA GREATCOAT."

A page of delightfully varied information, called "Miscellaneous," is introduced. In the first column it is stated: "An umbrella greatcoat has been invented in Paris. When required, air is blown into the coat, the skirts are expanded and the rain falls off beyond the legs and feet." Evidently clever brains were fighting the inclement weather before the advent of the useful "Burberry." The next paragraph to catch the eye seems an anticipation of a fairly recent experiment tried by Mr. Heinemann: "Mr. Bentley, the publisher, has been obliged to abandon his experiment of publishing novels at a reduced price, his enterprise not having been seconded by the public." The page also re-echoes a bit of American news, recording the fact that Kossuth's sisters "have a store for the sale of beautiful Brussels, laces, handkerchiefs, etc., between Eighth and Ninth Street, New York."

LABOUR PARLIAMENTS.

There is also a column article on "Labour Parliaments." The local prophet on industrial affairs declared that: "The right of labour will mean, now an extension of the suffrage, now short hours of work, now participation in profits, now pure Socialism—it will mean anything and everything directly it becomes the watchword of a central body, and the symbol of delusion and imposture." "Foreign intelligence," at least fourteen days old, extracts from "Notes and Queries," "Our Christian Portfolio" (a portentous sermon), and much "Agriculture and Horticulture" make up the sum total of the printed matter, apart from a well arranged selection of local news. The advertising columns are as interesting in their way as any other part of the paper. Mr. George A. Cooper, "that celebrated and popular lecturer," is announced "to deliver an entertainment" at the Literary and Scientific Institution. "Artist Nives" (a hairdresser from London, Paris, and Vienna) advertised the fact that he had removed to larger business premises. The proprietors of a "Matrimonial Institution," having offices at 12, John Street, Adelphi, where at their little games of interfering, with the laws of natural selection. The director, "Laurence Cuthburt, Esq.," explained that "This institution has been established many years (with great success) as a medium for the introduction of parties unknown to each other who are desirous of forming Matrimonial Alliances, but who, from some cause or other, cannot find Partners in their own circle of acquaintance suitable in position, etc. . . . None but parties of respectability treated with."

SOME OLD FRIENDS.

In another part of the paper a famous ointment cries aloud for purchasers in bold display type. Novello's called attention to their music by means of a bar from one of the oratorios. Full information is given regarding eight coaches which connected Weymouth with the railways. One coach started at "¼ before eight o'clock" and went to Bath via Dorchester, Cerne, Sherborne, Wincanton, Bruton, Frome, arriving in Bath 4 p.m. and Bristol at 4-40 p.m.; "in time for the 5 p.m. train to Gloucester, Cheltenham and Birmingham." And it is curious to notice that the "Morning Post" was then advertising its advertisement rates in the "Southern Times." That great London daily's announcement is sandwiched in between advertisements of "Jozeau's Copahine Nege" and "Woodley's Pectoral Candy." So even the movement to "advertise advertising" seems to have been anticipated. There is something solid and substantial about the '54 country newspaper, with its slabs of intelligence cut from Mid-Victorian "joints," diversified with the melancholy "entree" of "Sister Bessy" in the Poet's Corner, and introduced by aperitifs called "Varieties," consisting of riddles and anecdotes. The modern journalist lays down such a paper, envious of a tradition which allowed newspaper men to believe wholeheartedly in the intelligence of the public, and which allowed books to be treated as seriously as crimes.

EXTREMES MEET.

A SOCIAL STUDY.

How slowly class-changes, like all subtle developments, are recognised! They have happened before they are even felt to exist. So the Puritans who long passed for insignificant cranks came to shine in that social firmament which once they resented. So the mercenaries first of Walpole, then of Pitt, were at length accepted as the bluest blood. Rousseau's "Social Contract" has not proved the only social fiction. It is still popularly fancied that "aristocracy" shows many a keen contrast with the "plebs."—that Earl and Churl are asunder as the poles. And, further, that the bourgeoisie is mainly a neutral layer between the two, drably, drearily bridging the gulf between haughty Bertram and blatant Bert. What a delusion! "Smart" Society has altered all that. Bert is as smart as, perhaps smarter than, Bertram, and Bertram can be quite as blatant as Bert. They get into or out of debt with the same easy elegance. Each on occasion can be as languid or obstreperous as the other. The same sweet slang and daily literature attune the minds of each. As for your bourgeois who used to be the type of smug obsequiousness, how is he transformed! He is now your true patrician. He stands refined, aloof, distinct, distinguished with a cachet of tastes and customs. While the Derby race-course may well serve to symbolise the fusion of lord and labourer, a first-class old-world club, reserved, shy, unaffable, may aptly image the latter-day "middle-middles." It is all very perplexing. The old landmarks, almost imperceptibly, vanish. And out of the dissolving view emerges a wealth of topsy-turvydom that would have delighted Sir William Gilbert, for

When everyone is somebodee,
Then no one's anybodee.

That is where we have arrived. Bert and Bertram are now unconsciously akin. Their inclinations and instincts approximate. They shake hands across their connecting gulf. One of them, indeed, has actually clapped his hands in the House of Lords! It is awful to contemplate. "Pas decore, bien distingue."

EUGENICS OF MUSICAL COMEDY.

Take the dancing. Is there so much difference between the nigger-corybantics of Mayfair and of "'Appy 'Amstead"? "Remember," exclaimed Sir Henry Irving's ballet-master to the "coryphees" in the "Witches' Sabbath" of "Faust"; "remember, ladies, this is not 'Amptead Eath, but 'Ell." That social distinction is fast growing obsolete. If 'Arriet disdains a chaperon, so does Corisande. Restaurants, cheap or costly, music-halls with one menu, cater for both. The eugenics of "musical comedy" attract each, and, indeed, the Stalls often marry the Chorus. Again, the post-impressionisms of the picture-gallery do not seem to excel those of the pavement, nor are the vegaries of the newest ballet so remote from less expensive grotesques. The picture-palaces level down all to the monotony of machines, while the "simple life" of the Caravan can convert a countess into a gipsy. It is time, surely, for new names. Shall we call this huge mishmash of classes Patreian or Plebician? Or shall we term both the "Upper Circle"? And are we to talk of "high-bred" or "hybrid"?

It is an age of amalgamations, and we are fast getting to "Society, Unlimited." The fashions that ascend from the area do not strike us as widely discrepant from those of the drawing-room; and, indeed, I fear that the manners above-stairs are constantly copied below, where auction-bridge is so gloriously the vogue. These, however, are perhaps no new features, since to some degree maid has always mimicked mistress. What I cannot help thinking a departure is that now occasionally the mistress seem to mimic the maid. The modern laugh sounds loud sometimes and jarring. And in the betting-world master and man are only separated by their stakes. One good result, however, seems to have issued from these approximations. It is becoming the custom for youths and maidens to "walk out," if not to "keep company" together. They are beginning to make real acquaintance before they marry or refuse to marry. And they can be familiar without being impertinent.

LOVE OF MELODRAMA.

When a gentleman of the gutter is "brought up" for giving his young "lydy" a black eye, the court is full of their divergent friends and relations. There is a buzz, a stir, a very vocal sensation. Any of our more fashionable causes celebres will afford an exact if more restrained counterpart—especially when the lady herself is being cross-examined. All this is associated with that love of melodrama, which seems to be significantly revived among our "upper circles." Indeed, now there seems to be a remarkable concord of likes and dislikes between the stalls, the pit, and the gallery. It was not always so. To hiss the villain—or, in truth, to allow his very existence—used to be considered vulgar. Mr. Podsnap would have none of him. He brushed him away. And though he liked to hear the village chimes, he did not much relish even snow-storms. But the passion for spectacle is now almost an epidemic. Only the middle-class is fairly exempt from its infection. Otherwise to enjoy without thinking is the cheap ideal of the only other class left.

And they do it to perfection. In every department they look on. They look on, which the old poet has assured us is "half the pleasure of the game." To concentrate the mind, if merely for a moment, is now the abhorrence of this enormous class with its two fringes. The middle-class, which was a stone of stumbling to the "cultivated," has now become intellectual by comparison. It criticises the gigantic rival which seeks to swallow it up. Will no one erect a statue to the Middle-Class? Perhaps we are waiting till David has killed Goliath. It will take him all his time.

On the whole, only one thing seems to divide the two extremes under cursory discussion. And that is the bicycle. Time was when the bicycle was a vogue, when Battersea Park glistened with the elite on their "iron horses." Shop-girls continue to "cycle," greatly to their own advantage. Surely the minute has arrived for its revival among the titled. Will no enterprising doctor rehabilitate this exercise among duchesses? Only by such means will the great class which compels our attention remain completely rounded whole—a work of art for posterity to admire. We do not hear much now of art or delicacy. It is an age of amalgamations, and amalgamations are fatal to art. Let us take away that reproach from our nob-mobocracy. Never let it be said that the much-abused middle-class proved after all the sole remnant of anything that was individual, that it alone saved England from being the Stores.

LEYTON CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Emma Boyd, of 55, Cooper's-lane, Leyton, Essex, on August 6, celebrated her 100th birthday, and received the congratulations of a host of callers seated in an armchair in her sitting room. "Life is still sweet for me," she said to a Press representative who visited her during the afternoon, "and I hope I may be spared for more years yet." Mrs. Boyd was christened at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, two years before Waterloo, and her eyes are still undimmed, she hears well, and has good teeth. Asked what she attributed her great age to, she replied that in the first place she came from a stock remarkable for longevity; her mother lived to the age of 103. Then she believed that a quiet, industrious life was the best. Among the numerous messages the old lady received during the day was one telegram from the Solicitor-General, who telegraphed: "Sir John Simon sends you sincere congratulations on your 100th birthday."

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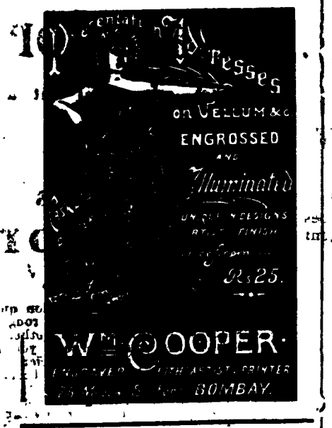

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Printed and published by Bhushun Chandra Hor for the INDIAN NEWS PAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.